CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF JURISDICTION
114TH CONGRESS *(EXPIRES JANUARY 3, 2017)**

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* *Grey shaded Committees are EPA's main Committees of jurisdiction*
* Many of the Chairmen and Ranking Members will change in the 115th Congress. This file will be updated as committee leadership changes are known.
* **Click here to see testimony by EPA officials at recent Congressional hearings.**

Notable EPA Regulatory Actions from January 2015-Oc

AAship	Stage	Signature Date	Working Title
OW	Final Rule	05/27/2015	Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States'
OAR	Final Rule	08/03/2015	Carbon Pollution Guidelines for Existing Sources:Electric Utility Generating Units
OAR	Final Rule	08/03/2015	EGU Carbon Pollution Standards - New, Modified and Reconstructed Sources
OCSPP	Final Rule	09/28/2015	Agriculatural Worker Protection Standards Revisions
OAR	Final Rule	09/29/2015	Petroleum Refinery Sector NESHAP and RTR
OW	Final Rule	09/30/2015	Steam Electric Effluent Guidelines
OAR	Final Rule	10/01/2015	Ozone NAAQS Review
OAR	Final Rule	05/12/2016	2016 Oil & Natural Gas Sector NSPS (Methane)
OAR	Report	07/15/2016	Mid Term Evaluation for Model Year 2022-2025
OAR	Final Rule	08/16/2016	Heavy-duty Vehicles GHG Emissions Standards - Phase 2
OAR	Final Rule	09/07/2016	Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS
OAR	Final Rule	09/16/2016	Lead NAAQS Review
OAR	Final Rule	07/14/2016	NSPS Review for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills - New and Modified Sources
OAR	Final Rule	07/14/2016	Emission Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills - Existing Sources

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EPA website for more information

https://www.epa.gov/cleanwaterrule
https://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/carbon-pollution-standards-final-rule-august-2015
https://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/carbon-pollution-standards-new-modified-and-reconstructed-power-plants
https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/revisions-worker-protection-standard
https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/petroleum-refinery-sector-risk-and-technology-review-and-new-s
https://www.epa.gov/eg/steam-electric-power-generating-effluent-guidelines-2015-final-rule
https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/2015-national-ambient-air-quality-standards-naaqs-ozone
https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-natural-gas-industry/new-source-performance-standards-and
https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/climate/mte.htm
https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/climate/regs-heavy-duty.htm
https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/final-cross-state-air-pollution-rule-update
https://www.epa.gov/lead-air-pollution/national-ambient-air-quality-standards-naaqs-lead-pb
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Summary of Active EPA Actions from the Fall 2016 Regulatory Agenda

The Fall 2016 Regulatory Agenda is available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain

RIN	Title	EPA Office	Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	Projected Next FR Publication	Abstract
2090-AA40	Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Environmental Protection Agency Financial Assistance Agreements	OA	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This action is meant to ensure nondiscrimination in the award of contracts under EPA financial assistance agreements, to harmonize EPA's disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) program objectives with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, to help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in the award of contracts under EPA financial assistance agreements; and to provide appropriate flexibility to recipients of EPA financial assistance in establishing and providing contracting opportunities for DBEs.
2090-AA39	Nondiscrimination in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Assistance From the Environmental Protection Agency	OA	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	EPA's nondiscrimination regulations prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and sex in the programs and activities that receive Federal Financial Assistance. Promulgating these amendments will conform EPA's title VI regulations with those of US Department of Justice and over twenty other Federal Agencies.
2060-AT18	Petroleum Refinery Sector Reconsiderations	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	The final Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). Following promulgation, the EPA received three petitions for reconsideration of the final rules. These petitions raised a number of issues, including notice and comment. Accordingly, this action will address some of these issues by seeking public comment on five aspects of the final rule for which the EPA did not provide adequate opportunity for notice and comment. This action will also propose a technical correction to amend the provisions related to overlap of equipment leak regulations that was raised in one of the petitions.
2060-AS79	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	The EPA promulgated amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins on September 16, 2015. The Sierra Club, Georgia-Pacific and Tembec BTLSR filed petitions for reconsideration. On March 27, 2015, the EPA granted reconsideration of this rule on issues related to the emission standards for continuous process vents and pressure relief devices (PRDs). This proposal would address the issues raised in the petitions and give an opportunity for public comment on the EPA's responses.
2060-AT28	Commercial, Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Federal Plan	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	On February 7, 2013, the EPA promulgated the final Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units. The EPA granted reconsideration on a select few issues, and the final reconsideration was published on June 23, 2016. The Clean Air Act (CAA) directs states with existing CISWI units subject to the emission guidelines to submit plans to the EPA that implement and enforce the emission guidelines. The emission guidelines contain model rule language that states can use for implementation. If a state with existing CISWI unit does not submit an approvable plan within 2 years after promulgation of the emission guidelines, the CAA requires the EPA to develop, implement and enforce a federal plan for

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2060-AT13	Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing Rotary Spin Bonded Lines Technology Review	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	03/00/2017	Amendments to the Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing source category were finalized on July 29, 2015. The risk assessment was conducted under the 2015 final rule, and no adjustments to that risk assessment are contemplated under this action. Due to industry's phase-out of formaldehyde on rotary spin (RS) lines, the industry data that were collected for the 2015 amendments were no longer relevant for technology review use. Consequently, due to the lack of accurate and complete data for such processes, that final rule did not include technology review for RS lines. Prior to signature of the final rule, the EPA began an information collection effort under Clean Air Act section 114 authority for the remaining RS lines in the wool fiberglass manufacturing industry. The results of the emissions testing on the three remaining RS lines are being used to review the technology for this process and to amend the rule, if necessary, under this action.
2060-AS32	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Secondary Lead Smelting	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	This action addresses reconsideration petitions filed by environmental and industry groups following the January 5, 2012, Residual Risk and Technology Review for Secondary Lead Smelters. The EPA agreed to reconsider limited aspects of the final rule.
2060-AT21	Vehicle Test Procedure Adjustments for Tier 3 Test Fuel	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	In the joint Light Duty (LD) Greenhouse Gas and Fuel Economy rules adopted by EPA and NHTSA (October 15, 2012), the program required that vehicle laboratory emissions testing be performed using the long-standing vehicle test gasoline, which contains no ethanol ("E0" fuel) and higher levels of aromatics. EPA's Tier 3 light-duty vehicle rule (April 28, 2014), which affected essentially the same universe of LD vehicles as the GHG rules, focused on reductions in non-greenhouse gas emissions. As a part of the Tier 3 rule, EPA changed the laboratory test fuel to be more similar to typical fuels today, which on average contain about 10 percent ethanol ("E10") and lower levels of aromatics. Rulemaking action is necessary in order to make vehicle test procedure adjustments that account for the Tier 3 test fuel changes as they begin to apply to CO2 and fuel economy testing. This will ensure that testing results are consistent across both programs and avoid changes in the stringency of the GHG/Fuel Economy program.

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2060-AT25	NESHAP for Brick and Structural Clay Manufacturing; and NESHAP for Ceramics Manufacturing Reconsideration	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	This action will address a granted reconsideration issue and several technical corrections for the agency's promulgated final National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing, as well as address several technical corrections for the NESHAP for Brick and Structural Clay Manufacturing. These two final rules were promulgated on October 26, 2015 (80 FR 65470), 40 CFR part 63, subparts KKKKK and JJJJJ respectively, with a small final technical correction amendment for subpart KKKKK promulgated on December 4, 2015. The two NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology for control of hazardous air pollutants from kilns and dryers at new and existing brick and clay products, and clay ceramics plants. The granted reconsideration issue is based on a revision for subpart KKKKK, to the location of the temperature probe when demonstrating dioxin compliance (changed from a kiln probe to a stack probe for the final rule), which occurred as an outcome of comments received on the proposal. Since the public did not have a chance to comment on the revision during the comment period, the reconsideration was granted. In addition to this proposed revision to the temperature location related to dioxin limit compliance, several technical corrections will be proposed covering compliance parameters for water curtains, and visible emission location sites. The Brick and Structural Clay rule will also be opened only for technical corrections related to visible emission levels and using opacity as an indicator of compliance with the particulate matter standard.
2060-AT06	Noise Emission Standards for Transportation Equipment: High Speed Rail	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	05/00/2017	The EPA, in consultation with the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), is considering revisions to the rule that sets noise emissions standards for interstate rail carriers under the Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA) (42 U.S.C. section 4901 et seq.). Noise emissions are the noise produced by an object-in this case, a train and all of its parts such as the locomotive, power units, and passenger coaches. Current noise standards limit the noise generated by trains when they are operating under a specified set of conditions in order to protect the health and welfare of individuals. The revisions under consideration would address changes in rail technology related to high-speed rail (i.e., trains operating at speeds in excess of 150-160 mph).
2060-AT04	Renewable Fuel Volume Standards for 2018 and Biomass Based Diesel Volume (BBD) for 2019	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	06/00/2017	The Clean Air Act requires EPA to promulgate regulations that specify the annual standards requirements for renewable fuels under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. Standards are to be set for four different categories of renewable fuels: cellulosic biofuel, biomass based diesel (BBD), advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel. The statute requires the standards be finalized by November 30 of the year prior to the year in which the standards would apply. In the case of biomass based diesel, the statute requires applicable volumes be set no later than 14 months before the year for which the requirements would apply.

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2060-AS92	Portland Cement Risk and Technology Review	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	07/00/2017	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Portland Cement Manufacturing. The Portland Cement Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart LLL, initially was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in 1999. The EPA promulgated the current version of the rule on 9/9/10, with amendments on 2/12/13 and 07/27/15. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from kilns, clinker coolers, raw material dryers and finish mills, as well as clinker piles, storage bins, conveying systems, bagging systems, bulk loading and unloading systems. The HAP emitted from kilns and clinker coolers include particulate matter, metals including mercury, volatile organic compounds and hydrogen chloride. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a consent decree, the EPA is obligated to complete this proposed action by 6/15/17. As a result of promulgating the 2013 rule, the EPA estimated benefits would range from $6.7 billion to $18 billion annually, due to reductions in fine particle pollution (PM2.5). This included the value of avoiding 960 to 2,500 premature deaths in people with heart disease. The EPA also estimated the rule would prevent other serious health effects each year, including 17,000 cases of aggravated asthma, 1,500 heart attacks, 650 cases of chronic bronchitis, 1,000 emergency room visits for respiratory problems, such as asthma, 740 hospital admissions for respiratory or cardiovascular problems, 32,000 cases of upper and lower respiratory symptoms, 130,000 days when people miss work and 750,000 days when people must restrict their activities because of particle pollution-related symptoms. This RTR action will assure these continued public health benefits, through further analysis and, if warranted, revisions to the rule.

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2060-AO18	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Emission Guidelines (EG) for Large Municipal Waste Combustors (MWCs) -- Risk and Technology Review	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	07/00/2017	Existing Sources for Large Municipal Waste Combustors. The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), subpart Eb, and the Emission Guidelines, subpart Cb, were promulgated pursuant to section 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 10, 2006. The NSPS and emission guidelines established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants and criteria pollutants from large municipal waste combustors. The regulated pollutants, as required under CAA section 129(a)(4), are particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, lead, cadmium, mercury, and dioxins/furans. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 129(h)(3) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 129(a)(5). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f) for a category of solid waste incineration units if such standards are required under CAA section 112(f). Any such standards are to be promulgated within eight years after promulgation of the original standards under CAA section 129. CAA section 129(h)(3) also specifies that only the pollutants listed under CAA section 129(a)(4) shall be considered and regulated, if required, under the residual risk review. CAA section 129(a)(5) requires the EPA to review and revise the standards and other requirements as necessary, no less often than every five years.
2060-AR93	Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds -- Exclusion of Benzotrifluoride	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	08/00/2017	This direct final with parallel proposal would revise EPA's definition of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) for purposes of preparing State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. The action would add benzotrifluoride (also known as trifluorotoluene, CASNR 98-08-8) to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOC on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. VOC exemption petition submitted by Kowa American Corp. (Prior: OCC) on 7/29/12.
2060-AT20	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	08/00/2017	The EPA is taking direct final action to promulgate amendments to a final rule that revised national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for the Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks source category. The final rule was published on September 19, 2012 (77 FR 58219). This action, which will be a direct final rule and parallel proposal, will add provisions back into the rule that were inadvertently deleted when the EPA published the 2012 final amendments. These provisions, which were in the original 1995 NESHAP, provided facilities the opportunity to increase the duration of time between surface tension measurements after a certain number of compliant measurements. The EPA never intended these provisions to be deleted. The direct final rule will also provide a correction regarding the requirement to phase-out the use of fume suppressants that contain perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) for chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks. In addition, the direct final rule will correct several typographical errors, incorrect references, and other minor inadvertent errors that the EPA discovered after promulgation of the 2012 final amendments.

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2060-AS67	Electronic Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Phase I	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	09/00/2017	The EPA is proposing the electronic submission of performance testing information already collected by industry by revising the reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 63 for national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). In addition to performance test data, this rulemaking proposes to require the electronic submission of other selected compliance data, such as excess emissions reports, that are already being compiled and submitted by industry to regulatory authorities. These data can be used for regulation development, control strategy development, rule effectiveness studies, risk analyses and other air pollution control activities. Revision of the subparts in 40 CFR part 63 will be handled by a phased approach. This rulemaking is the first phase in the revision process and will address select subparts in 40 CFR part 63. A similar rulemaking for the subparts in 40 CFR part 60 was proposed on March 20, 2015
2060-AS77	Stationary Engine NESHAP/NSPS Amendments	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	09/00/2017	On May 1, 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit vacated the provisions in the RICE NESHAP and NSPS allowing emergency engines to operate for up to 100 hours per year for emergency demand response when an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 has been called, and in situations where the voltage or frequency deviates by 5 percent or greater below standard. Subsequent to the court decision, EPA asked the court for a voluntary remand of provisions in the same regulations allowing emergency engines to operate for up to 50 hours per year to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations in a local area or region. This action will address the provision for operation for up to 50 hours per year for local reliability, for which EPA has requested a voluntary remand
2060-AS66	Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support Rule	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This action proposes to make numerous changes to promote the production of renewable fuels and clarify certain requirements under the RFS program. This action would propose to allow for feedstocks partially converted at a facility other than a renewable fuel production facility to be fully converted at a renewable fuel production facility into finished renewable fuel. These partially converted feedstocks are referred to as biointermediate feedstocks. Further, this action would also propose to add new registration, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for certain renewable fuel production facilities using carbon capture and storage (CCS) if the EPA were to allow CCS as a lifecycle GHG emissions reduction technology in the context of the RFS program. Additionally, this action also proposes to require obligated parties to report a breakdown of their gasoline, diesel, and heating oil production; provide an additional RIN-generating pathway that is an extension of an existing pathway; and make numerous technical corrections. Finally, this action would implement fuel quality specifications for blends containing 16 to 83 volume percent ethanol. This action would provide substantial additional flexibility for ethanol flex fuel (EFF) producers that accommodate current market realities while continuing to ensure EFF quality is consistent with controlling pollution when used in flexible fuel vehicles.

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2060-AS82	Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area Classifications and State Implementation Plan Requirements	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This proposed rule will address a range of implementation requirements for the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, including the nonattainment area classification system, and the timing of State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions. It will also discuss and outline relevant guidance on meeting the Clean Air Act's requirements pertaining to attainment demonstrations, reasonable further progress, reasonably available control measures, nonattainment new source review, and emission inventories. Other issues addressed in this proposed rule are the potential revocation of the 2008 ozone NAAQS and anti-backsliding requirements that would apply if the 2008 NAAQS are revoked. The items covered in this rulemaking have been covered in similar rulemakings for two prior 8-hour ozone NAAQS (1997 and 2008).
2060-AT14	Reconsideration of the Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing and Phosphate Fertilizer Production Risk and Technology Review	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for the Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing and the Phosphate Fertilizer Production NESHAP were proposed on November 7, 2014 (79 FR 66512) and promulgated on August 19, 2015, (80 FR 50386). On October 15 and 16, 2015, the Fertilizer Institute (TFI) and the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (PCS) petitioned the Agency for reconsideration on three issues: the final monitoring requirements for low pressure scrubbers, the compliance date for existing air oxidation reactors, and the final total fluoride emission limit for calciners. On December 3, 2015, the EPA granted reconsideration on these matters and intends to propose a response to the petitions in the fall of 2016.
2060-AT15	Revisions to Procedure 2--Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The purpose of Procedure 2 is to establish the minimum requirements for evaluating the effectiveness of quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures and the quality of data produced by particulate matter (PM) continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Procedure 2 applies to PM CEMS used for continuously determining compliance with emission standards or operating permit limits as specified in an applicable regulation or permit. Other QC procedures may apply to diluent (e.g., O2) monitors and other auxiliary monitoring equipment included with your CEMS to facilitate PM measurement or determination of PM concentration in units specified in an applicable regulation. Procedure 2 requires you to perform periodic evaluations of PM CEMS performance and to develop and implement QA/QC programs to ensure that PM CEMS data quality is maintained. We have recently become aware that facilities, especially those that have installed control devices, are having difficulty passing their annual QA/QC test because their emissions are lower than they were during the original testing. Procedure 2 currently contains a requirement that the annual QA/QC test results must fall within the same response range as was used to develop the initial correlation curve. We are proposing to modify Procedure 2, to remove the requirement that the response ranges be the same at the low end, so that facilities that have lowered their emissions and have results lower than their initial correlation testing are no longer being penalized.

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2060-AT16	Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter: Revision of Federal Implementation Plan Requirements for Texas	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	A 2015 court decision regarding the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) remanded Texas' CSAPR Phase 2 SO2 budgets to EPA for reconsideration. In response to the remand, the EPA is proposing to withdraw the FIP provisions that require affected EGUs in Texas to participate in the CSAPR trading programs for annual emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
2060-AT17	Revisions to Method 301: Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods From Various Waste Media	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The purpose of Method 301 is to provide a set of procedures that the owner or operator of an affected source subject to requirements under 40 CFR part 63 can use to validate an alternative test method to a test method required in 40 CFR part 63, or to validate a stand-alone alternative test method based on established precision and bias criteria. The EPA is proposing revisions to existing Method 301. The proposed revisions include editorial, technical, and consistency changes in the language, tables, and equations of Method 301. Method 301 was originally published on December 29, 1992 [57 FR 61970], as a field validation protocol method. On March 16, 1994, Method 301 was included in 40 CFR 63.7 [59 FR 12430] to validate alternative test method requests. To date, subsequent revisions of Method 301 have not been changed to distinguish requirements for site-specific applications of the method versus a single validation for multiple sources.
2060-AT24	Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, and Determinations of Failure To Attain and Reclassification of Certain Areas, for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This action relates to the December 31, 2015, attainment date for nonattainment areas classified as Moderate for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. In this notice, EPA will find that certain areas attained the NAAQS by the attainment date and that others failed to attain the NAAQS by the attainment date and will be reclassified to Serious by operation of law.

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RIN	Title	EPA Office	Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	Projected Next FR Publication	Abstract
2060-AS46	Risk and Technology Review for the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp and Paper Combustion Sources	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Pulp and Paper Combustion Sources. The Pulp and Paper Combustion Sources NESHAP, subpart MM, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 1/12/01, and amended in 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from recovery furnaces, lime kilns and smelt dissolving tanks at kraft, soda, sulfite and semi-chemical pulp mills. The main HAP emitted from these sources are HAP metals. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by 10/1/17.
2060-AS85	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publicly Owned Treatment Works Risk and Technology Review	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). The POTW NESHAP, subpart VVV, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 10/26/99. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from wastewater treatment units up to, but not including the secondary influent pumping station or the secondary treatment units. The HAP emitted from POTW include methanol, chloroform, acetaldehyde, methylene chloride, toluene and xylenes. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a consent decree with Sierra Club and California Communities Against Toxics, the EPA is obligated to complete this proposed action by 12/8/16.

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2060-AS87	Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds -- Exclusion of Dimethyl Succinate (DMS)	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This direct final with parallel proposal would address whether to revise the Environmental Protection Agency's definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) for purposes of preparing State Implementation Plans to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone. The action would address whether to add dimethyl succinate (DMS) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC on the basis that this compound may make a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. A VOC exemption petition was submitted by Invista on December 14, 2011
2060-AS91	Revisions to Method 202: Dry Impinger Method for Determining Condensable Particulate Emissions From Stationary Sources	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	States are now required to account for Condensable Particulate Matter (CPM) in establishing emissions limits for particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in all applicable Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) permits issued. The NSR regulations require that the measurement and control of PM from major stationary sources and major modifications include the condensable component for both PM2.5 and PM10 emissions. Accordingly, CPM must be considered (1) in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program in areas that are classified attainment or unclassifiable for the 1997 annual secondary, 2008 24-hour primary or secondary or 2012 annual primary PM2.5 NAAQS or the PM10 NAAQS, and (2) in nonattainment NSR in areas that are nonattainment for any of the PM2.5 or PM10 NAAQS. Stakeholders have expressed concern that source-specific CPM test results obtained with Method 202 could include positive bias that translates into overestimations of emissions. Some of these stakeholder issues involve the quality of reagent chemicals used in the method, while other issues involve equipment preparation or contamination pre- and post-sampling. Such overestimation could inappropriately affect determinations as to whether major source nonattainment NSR or PSD applies to a new source or modification, required air quality impact analyses and emission offset requirements. The EPA is considering revising sections of Method 202 including, but not limited to, the proof blank train preparation and recovery requirements in the method and use of the proof and field train blanks. The proposed revision would address consistency in the execution of Method 202, which has shown wide variation in its implementation, and allow many performance-based options and procedures.

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2060-AS93	Risk and Technology Review of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast. The Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast NESHAP, subpart CCCC, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 5/21/01. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emission of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from nutritional yeast fermenters. The HAP emitted from fed-batch last stage, second-to-last stage and third-to-last stage fermenters is acetaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by 10/1/17.
2060-AT09	Revision to Method 23--Determination of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans From Stationary Sources	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA is taking action to revise 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, method 23, "Determination of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans from Stationary Sources," which was last revised on March 31, 1995 (60 FR 28378). This update to Method 23 is a complete republication of the method to determine polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD's) and dibenzofurans (PCDF's) which will now include an option to determine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's), and/or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). This update revises the analytical procedure to include isotope dilution mass spectrometry combined with high resolution gas chromatography which is consistent with industry practice. The update moves the method from a prescriptive to a performance-based methodology and removes requirements in the method to use outdated standards or materials. This revision will provide industry an appropriate method in the execution of method 23, which has shown wide variation in its implementation and allows many performance-based options and procedures.
2060-AT27	Oil & Natural Gas Sector Technical Corrections	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	On June 3, 2016, the EPA published the final rule titled "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources." In this action, we are correcting a typographical error that omitted the regulatory text indicating that applicable standards apply throughout startup, shutdown, and malfunction. In addition, we plan to provide additional clarifications and make minor corrections related to cross-references within the regulatory text.

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2060-AS26	Petition to Add n-Propyl Bromide to the List of Hazardous Air Pollutants	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the EPA to regulate compounds that are listed as air toxics, also known as hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Air toxics are those pollutants known, or suspected, to cause cancer and other serious human health problems. The CAA allows the EPA to consider petitions to modify the list, by adding or removing substances. Individuals seeking to add a substance must demonstrate the substance is an air pollutant and that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation or deposition of the substance are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects. The Agency received two petitions to add n-Propyl Bromide to the HAP list from the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance in October 2010 and from the State of New York in November 2011. Once the EPA receives a petition, it conducts two reviews: (1) a completeness review, to determine whether there is sufficient information on which to base a decision; and, (2) a technical review, to evaluate the merits of the petition. The petitions were determined to be complete and a notice of receipt of a complete petition was published in the Federal Register on 2/6/15. This action addresses the technical review of the petitions based on the CAA section 112(b)(3) requirements.
2060-AS62	Revisions to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Permitting Regulations and Establishment of a GHG SER for GHG Emissions Under the PSD Program	OAR	Proposed Rule Stage	TBD	The EPA is taking this action to propose a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significant Emission Rate (SER) under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) air permitting program and propose certain revisions to the provisions of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Tailoring Rule. The proposed GHG SER would establish an appropriate threshold level below which Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is not required for a source's GHG emissions. The Tailoring Rule revisions will allow us to revise certain GHG permitting regulatory provisions, which include the PSD GHG Plantwide Applicability Limits (PALs), and will also implement a recent Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decision that ordered, among other things, that the Tailoring Rule regulations under review be vacated to the extent they require a stationary source to obtain a title V permit solely because the source emits or has the potential to emit GHG above the applicable thresholds

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2060-AS88	Section 610 Review of Control of Hazardous Air Pollutants From Mobile Sources	OAR	Prerule Stage	11/00/2016	The rulemaking "Control of Hazardous Air Pollutants From Mobile Sources" was finalized by the EPA in February 2007 (72 FR 8428, February 26, 2007). This program established stringent new controls on gasoline, passenger vehicles, and gas cans to further reduce emissions of benzene and other mobile source air toxics. The EPA developed a Small Entity Compliance Guide, which provides descriptions of the regulations and small entity provisions, Q&As, and other helpful compliance information. This new entry in the regulatory agenda announces that EPA has reviewed this action pursuant to section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 610) to determine if the provisions that could affect small entities should be continued without change, or should be rescinded or amended to minimize adverse economic impacts on small entities. As part of this review, EPA solicited comments on the following factors: (1) The continued need for the rule; (2) the nature of complaints or comments received from the public concerning the rule; (3) the complexity of the rule; (4) the extent to which the rule overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with other Federal, State, or local government rules; and (5) the degree to which the technology, economic conditions or other factors have changed in the area affected by the rule. The EPA received one comment about the program unrelated to the impact of the rulemaking on small entities. The current mobile source air toxics standards program provided substantial flexibility for regulated entities, especially small entities, and does not warrant revision at this time. See EPA's report summarizing the results of this review in the docket EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0175. This docket can be accessed at www.regulations.gov.

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2060-AS97	Mid Term Evaluation of the Model Year 2022-21025 Light Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Standards	OAR	Prerule Stage	TBD	As part of the rulemaking establishing the model year (MY) 2017-2025 light-duty vehicle GHG standards in 2012, EPA made a regulatory commitment to conduct a Midterm Evaluation (MTE) of the standards established for the later years of the program - 2022-2025. EPA will coordinate with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in conducting the MTE. Through the MTE, EPA will decide whether the standards for model years 2022-2025, established in 2012, are still appropriate given the latest available data and information. EPA's decision could go one of three ways: the standards remain appropriate, the standards should be less stringent, or the standards should be more stringent. EPA will examine a wide range of factors, such as developments in powertrain technology, vehicle electrification, light-weighting and vehicle safety impacts, the penetration of fuel efficient technologies in the marketplace, consumer acceptance of fuel efficient technologies, trends in fuel prices and the vehicle fleet, employment impacts, and many others. EPA's regulations require several formal steps in the MTE process, including several opportunities for public input. The first step in the process was the issuance jointly by EPA, NHTSA, and CARB of a Draft Technical Assessment Report (TAR) for public comment in July 2016. The Draft TAR is a technical report, not a decision document, and examines a wide range of factors relevant to the 2022-2025 standards. Public input on the Draft TAR, along with any new data and information, will inform a subsequent Proposed Determination which will undergo public comment, and a Final Determination, required by EPA's regulations by April 2018. The MTE will be conducted through a collaborative, data-driven, and transparent process. To gather the most robust data and information to inform the MTE, EPA, in coordination with NHTSA and CARB, is conducting extensive outreach with a wide range of stakeholders including auto manufacturers, automotive suppliers, NGOs, consumer groups, labor unions, automobile dealers, states, and others.
2060-AR98	General Permits and Permits by Rule for the Federal Minor New Source Review Program in Indian Country for Six Source Categories	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/14/2016	The Tribal Minor New Source Review (NSR) program applies to new and modified minor sources and minor modifications at major sources of air pollution in Indian country. The program, established in 2011, is implemented through issuance of preconstruction permits that can include, among other requirements, pollutant emission limits for minor sources and emission limitations on the potential of sources to emit pollution that would otherwise be considered major sources. This minor source program for Indian country is similar to state minor NSR programs. State minor NSR programs often use general permits and a few state programs allow permits by rule as streamlined permitting approaches for similar emission units or stationary sources. This action finalizes general permits for certain source categories of true minor sources wishing to locate or expand in Indian country. This action finalizes general permits for the following six source categories: concrete batch plants; boilers and emergency engines; stationary spark ignition engines; stationary compression ignition engines; graphic arts and printing operations; and sawmill facilities.

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2060-AN36	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation	OAR	Final Rule Stage	01/00/2017	The EPA promulgated the Site Remediation National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) standards on October 8, 2003. The Sierra Club filed a petition for reconsideration challenging the exemptions for federally ordered cleanups under CERCLA and RCRA in the final rule. The EPA granted reconsideration of this petition issue and published a proposed notice of reconsideration in the Federal Register on May 13, 2016 (81 FR 29821).
2060-AS75	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Completion of Electronic Reporting Requirements	OAR	Final Rule Stage	02/00/2017	This action will propose to complete a transition to just one electronic reporting systems for the Mercury Air Toxic Standards (MATS) requirements. The action was requested by electric generating unit (EGU) owners and operators, who sought to expand the familiar Emissions Collection Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS) Client Tool already in use to handle all electronic reporting required by the MATS. This action will complete the steps necessary to merge electronic reporting requirements into the ECMPS
2060-AP43	Revision of 40 CFR 192--Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings and Uranium In Situ Leaching Processing Facilities	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA's regulations in 40 CFR 192 establish standards for the protection of public health, safety, and the environment from radiological and nonradiological hazards associated with uranium ore processing and disposal of resulting waste materials. These cross-media standards, which apply to pollutant emissions and site restoration, must be adopted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, their Agreement States, and the Department of Energy. The EPA reviewed the standards in the existing rule and proposed to revise the regulations in January 2016 (80 FR 4155), taking into particular account the significant changes in uranium industry extraction technologies and their potential impacts to groundwater. In addition, new facilities being proposed in states from Virginia to Alaska add to the importance of this effort. The final rule will incorporate comments from industry and public stakeholders received during the proposal, as well as the intra-agency workgroup.
2060-AP26	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Subpart W: Standards for Radon Emissions From Operating Uranium Mill Tailings: Review	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) subpart W protects human health and the environment by setting radon emission standards and work practices for operating uranium mill tailings impoundments. The EPA is in the process of reviewing this standard. If necessary, the Agency will revise the NESHAP requirements for radon emissions from operating uranium mill tailings.
2060-AR97	Clarification of Requirements for Method 303 Certification Training	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA finalized changes to Method 303 to better define the requirements associated with conducting Method 303 certification courses. Method 303 is an air pollution test method used to determine the visible emissions from coke ovens. This action adds additional language that clarifies the criteria used by the EPA to determine the competency of training providers, but does not change the requirements for conducting the test method. These changes will help entities interested in conducting training classes to better understand the requirements necessary to be approved to conduct these training courses.

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2060-AS02	Treatment of Data Influenced by Exceptional Events -- Rule Revisions	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This final action will revise the Exceptional Events Rulemaking to clarify and streamline certain rule elements, including, but not limited to, those associated with high wind dust events, wildfire and prescribed fire events, normal historical fluctuations including background, the "not reasonably controllable or preventable" criterion, and the "but for' criterion." On March 22, 2007, the EPA promulgated the "Treatment of Data Influenced by Exceptional Events; Final Rule" pursuant to the 2005 amendment of Clean Air Act. This rule, known as the Exceptional Events Rule (EER), superseded the EPA's previous natural events guidance and those sections of the interim fire policy document that address exceptional events. The EER created a regulatory process by which air agencies can request, and the EPA can approve, exclusion for data influenced by exceptional events. The Exceptional Events Rulemaking regulatory sections contain definitions, procedural requirements, requirements for air agency demonstrations, and criteria for the EPA approval for the exclusion of air quality data from regulatory decisions under the EER. Since EPA promulgated the EER in 2007, numerous interested parties have raised questions and issues regarding implementation of the rule.
2060-AS51	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Update to the Refrigerant Management Requirements under Section 608 of the Clean Air Act	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This rule is expected to update existing requirements under section 608 that currently apply for ozone-depleting refrigerants, including changes to reduce emissions of such refrigerants. This rule would improve the structure and readability of, and compliance with, the regulations. It is also expected to implement the prohibition under section 608 of the Clean Air Act against knowingly venting, releasing or disposing of ozone-depleting refrigerants or refrigerant substitutes during the course of maintaining, servicing, repairing, and disposing of appliances and industrial process refrigeration by extending, as appropriate, the requirements under section 608 that apply for ozone-depleting refrigerants to non-ozone-depleting refrigerant substitutes, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).
2060-AS55	Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This final rule will contain EPA's final approach to the issues raised and revisions proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking of May 4, 2016. These issues and revisions include (1) a proposed change in the deadline for the submittal of the next comprehensive revision of each states' regional haze State Implementation Plan (SIP) from July 31, 2018 to July 31, 2021; (2) proposed changes to the timing, format, and required content of periodic progress reports; (3) proposed clarifications regarding the relationship between long-term strategies and reasonable progress goals; (4) proposed changes related to how days are selected for tracking progress; (5) proposed treatment of impacts on visibility from anthropogenic sources outside the U.S. and from wildland fires within the U.S.; (6) proposed changes to reasonably attributable visibility impairment provisions; and (7) proposed changes to federal land manager consultation requirements.

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2060-AS56	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Revisions to PSD Permit Rescission Provisions in EPA Regulations at 40 CFR 52.21(w)	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This final rule will update the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit rescission provisions at 40 CFR 52.21(w) to enable all PSD permits to potentially qualify for rescission. The current "permit rescission" provision at 40 CFR 52.21(w) stipulates that a permittee can request that the EPA Administrator rescind their PSD permit (or a part of their PSD permit) if: (1) they can show that PSD no longer applies to the source or modification, and (2) the permit was issued under EPA rules that were in effect on or before July 30, 1987.
2060-AS73	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule: Leak Detection Methodology Revisions and Confidentiality Determinations for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program action would revise methods for monitoring emissions at petroleum and natural gas systems facilities to align with other Agency actions and to provide additional flexibility for reporters who may be using these methods.
2060-AS80	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listings and Listing Modifications for Certain Substitutes Under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This action would list a number of substances as acceptable, subject to use conditions, where such alternatives may be used safely and do not pose significantly more risk than other available substitutes when used in accordance with the proposed restrictions. This action also would list as unacceptable alternatives that cannot be used as safely as other available alternatives. In addition, it would modify the listing status for certain alternatives from acceptable to unacceptable or acceptable, subject to narrowed use limits, where other alternatives are available that pose lower overall risk to human health and the environment. This action also would exempt propane in certain refrigeration end-uses from the venting prohibition under Clean Air Act section 608. In addition, this action would apply unacceptability determinations for foam-blowing agents to closed cell foam products and products containing closed cell foam that are manufactured or imported using these foam-blowing agents. Affected industrial sectors under consideration include refrigeration and air conditioning, foam blowing, and fire suppression and explosion protection.
2060-AS86	Technical Amendments to Performance Specification 18 and Procedure 6	OAR	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	Performance Specification 18 (PS18) and Procedure 6 were originally promulgated in the Federal Register on July 7, 2015. In this action, the EPA will make several minor technical amendments to PS18 and Procedure 6 which will help clarify several aspects of the original rulemaking. The PS18 amendments became effective August 17, 2016. A partial withdrawal of the direct final rule was issued to withdraw the Procedure 6 amendments. This action clarifies and finalizes those amendments.

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2060-AS72	Renewable Fuel Volume Standards for 2017 and Biomass Based Diesel Volume (BBD) for 2018	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to promulgate regulations that specify the annual standards requirements for renewable fuels under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. Standards are to be set for four different categories of renewable fuels: cellulosic biofuel, biomass based diesel (BBD), advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel. The statute requires that the standards be finalized by November 30 of the year prior to the year in which the standards would apply. In the case of biomass based diesel, the statute that requires applicable volumes be set no later than 14 months before the year for which the requirements would apply. This action would propose the applicable volumes for all renewable fuel categories for 2017, and would also propose the BBD standard for 2018.
2060-AS47	Model Trading Rules for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Electric Utility Generating Units Constructed on or Before January 8, 2014	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	In the final Clean Power Plan (CPP) promulgated in August 2015, the EPA set Emission Guidelines for the best system of emission reductions for carbon dioxide from existing power plants. States were tasked in the CPP with developing plans to achieve reductions in carbon dioxide emissions from the existing power plants in each state. In these model trading rules, the EPA will finalize models that provide two optional approaches (rate-based and mass-based emission trading programs) that states may use in developing a plan.
2060-AT23	Amendments to Implementing Regulations for Acting on State Plans	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA is finalizing a suite of amendments to implementing regulations under 40 CFR part 60, subpart B. The EPA proposed six amendments governing the process for acting on Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111(d) state plans. These changes include: (1) Partial approval/disapproval mechanisms similar to CAA section 110(k)(3); (2) a conditional approval mechanism similar to CAA section 110(k)(4); (3) a mechanism for the EPA to make calls for plan revisions similar to the "SIP-call' provisions of CAA section 110(k)(5); (4) an error correction mechanism similar to CAA section 110(k)(6); (5) completeness criteria and a process for determining completeness of state plans and submittals similar to CAA section 110(k)(1) and (2); and (6) updates to the deadlines for the EPA action. These amendments are being finalized as a stand-alone final rule because once final, they will then be applicable to any future state and federal plans relating to Emission Guidelines promulgated pursuant to CAA section 111(d). The amendments to implementing regulations were proposed in the Clean Power Plan Federal Plan and Model Rule published on October 23, 2015.
2060-AP06	Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The New Source Performance Standards for Grain Elevators was promulgated in 1978 with the latest amendments made in 1984. Since that time, there have been a number of changes in the technology used for storing and loading/unloading grain at elevators. Also, increased production of corn used for ethanol fuel has created a demand for more grain storage. These standards are being updated again now to ensure that they protect human health while minimizing the compliance burden on grain elevators.

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2060-AP63	Electronic Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Source Performance Standards	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) in October 2009 seeking comment on proposed approaches to improving the emissions factors program, including proposing to require the submission (via electronic reporting) of performance testing information already collected by industry by revising the reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 60 for new source performance standards (NSPS). Performance tests are conducted periodically to measure the air pollutant emissions from an industrial process and are used as an indicator of compliance with regulations. The March 20, 2015, proposed rule would amend approximately 75 NSPS to require electronic submission to the EPA of performance test data, as well as other selected compliance data, such as excess emissions reports, that are already being compiled and submitted by industry to regulatory authorities. These data can be used for regulation development, control strategy development, rule effectiveness studies, risk analyses and other air pollution control activities. Electronic submittal of these reports increases the usefulness of the data, is in keeping with current trends in data availability and further assists in the protection of public health and the environment. The EPA published an extension to the public comment period for the NPRM on 5/19/15 (80 FR 28571), providing the public an additional 30 days to comment, increasing the public comment period to a total of 90 days.
2060-AS54	Revision to the Guideline on Air Quality Models: Enhancements to the AERMOD Dispersion Modeling System and Incorporation of Approaches to Address Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This action finalizes revisions to the Guideline on Air Quality Models, published as Appendix W to 40 CFR part 51. The Guideline provides EPA-recommended models and other techniques for use in predicting ambient concentrations of pollutants for controlling air pollution sources in programs ranging from the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program to State Implementation Plans (SIPs). The Guideline fulfills a Clean Air Act mandate for the EPA to specify models with reasonable particularity to be used under specified conditions for purposes of the PSD permitting program. This action includes important enhancements to the EPA's AERMOD near-field dispersion modeling system that will establish AERSCREEN as the recommended screening level model for simple and complex terrain settings, significantly improve the model performance under stable/light wind conditions, allow for the use of meteorological input data derived from prognostic meteorological models, provide additional options for the modeling of nitrogen dioxide, incorporate the treatment of buoyant line sources within AERMOD, and incidental modifications to the modeling system that have received peer and external review. Additionally, these revisions would incorporate the use of photochemical modeling techniques to more adequately account for the secondary chemical formation of fine particulate matter and ozone associated with precursor emissions from single sources.
2060-AS60	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program--General Revisions	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This action would improve the Greenhouse Gas Reporting (GHG) Program by clarifying rule requirements, enhancing data quality to ensure that the data collected is representative of industry and comparable to the US GHG Inventory, and streamlining requirements to improve implementation efficiency. This action would make targeted technical amendments to the reporting rule for municipal solid waste landfills as well as improve and streamline the regulations for multiple source categories covered by the program.

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2060-AS71	Revision to the Near-Road NO2 Monitoring Requirements	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This action will remove the existing network design requirement to install near-road NO2 monitoring stations in Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) having populations between 500,000 and 1,000,000 persons, due by January 1, 2017. The EPA is finalizing this action based on a review of research data and routine NO2 monitor data generated by existing near-road NO2 sites that were established in larger CBSAs beginning in 2012. The data from these near-road NO2 sites, the majority of which are located in higher populated CBSAs having 1,000,000 or more persons, indicate that the current NO2 air quality concentrations in the near-road environment are generally well below both the annual and 1-hour daily maximum NAAQS levels of 53 ppb and 100 ppb, respectively. Due to the correspondence between population, traffic, and expected NO2 concentrations in the near-road environment, it is anticipated that measured near-road NO2 concentrations in relatively smaller CBSAs (e.g., CBSAs with populations less than 1,000,000 persons) would typically exhibit similar, if not lower, concentrations than what is being seen in larger urban areas. Therefore, this action will reduce additional burden on state and local air monitoring agencies by removing monitoring requirements in locations where measured NO2 air quality is expected to be well below the NAAQS. This action does not address the existing requirements for near-road NO2 monitoring in CBSAs having 1,000,000 or more persons.
2060-AS89	Technical Correction to Part 50 of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA modified an equation used when calculating the level of particulate matter (PM2.5) in the air, namely Equation 2 in appendix N to part 50, section 4.4(b). Original equation 2 was not appropriate as written and did not accurately reflect the intended calculation of the annual mean PM2.5 concentration. Equation 2 was modified to include calculation of the annual mean PM2.5 concentration in cases where a site does not have four complete quarters of data, but passes one of two substitution tests described in sections 4.1(c)(i) and 4.1(c)(ii). This adjustment to Equation 2 is a currently used calculation of the PM2.5 annual design value, is consistent with the text of section 4.1 within appendix N to Part 50, and does not affect the calculation of annual mean PM2.5 concentrations when four complete quarters of data are available.
2060-AS90	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ferroalloys Production Reconsideration	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	On June 30, 2015, the EPA issued final amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ferroalloys Production (40 CFR part 63, subpart XXX). The EPA received two petitions for reconsideration of the final amendments. This action would address three issues identified in the petitions for reconsideration. This proposal requested comment on three requirements in the final rule. The first issue is continuous baghouse monitoring with bagleak detection systems for positive-pressure baghouses. The second issue is the increase in polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compliance test frequency in the final rule. The third issue is the use of digital camera opacity technique (DCOT) for determining compliance with the shop building opacity standards. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register 7/12/16 (81 FR 45089).

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2060-AS96	Removal of Title V Emergency Affirmative Defense Provisions From State Operating Permit Programs and Federal Operating Permit Program	OAR	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This final rule is removing the "emergency" affirmative defense provisions from both sets of Title V implementing regulations, currently located at 40 CFR 70.6(g) (for State Operating Permit Programs) and 40 CFR 71.6(g) (for Federal Operating Permit Programs), in order to ensure consistency with Clean Air Act requirements.
2070-AK11	Trichloroethylene (TCE); Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a); Vapor Degreasing	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides authority for the EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. The EPA identified trichloroethylene (TCE) for risk evaluation as part of its Work Plan for Chemical Assessment under TSCA. TCE is used in industrial and commercial processes, and also has some limited uses in consumer products. In the June 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for TCE, the EPA identified risks associated with commercial vapor degreasing. EPA proposes that the use of TCE in vapor degreasing presents unreasonable risks to human health, and is initiating rulemaking under TSCA section 6 to address these risks. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AK03) covers the EPA's consideration of a rulemaking to address the risks associated with TCE when used as a spotting agent in dry cleaning and in commercial and consumer aerosol spray degreasers.
2070-AK12	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Reassessment of Use Authorizations for PCBs in Small Capacitors in Fluorescent Light Ballasts in Schools and Daycares	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	The EPA's regulations governing the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical equipment and other applications were first issued in the late 1970s and have not been updated since 1998. The EPA has initiated rulemaking to reassess the ongoing authorized use of PCBs in small capacitors. In particular, the reassessment of the use authorization will focus on the use of liquid PCBs in small capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AJ38) addresses the proposed reassessment of other PCB use authorizations.
2070-AK27	Service Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amends the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), the Nation's primary chemicals management law. A summary of the new law, which includes much needed improvements to TSCA, is available at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/frank-r-lautenberg-chemical-safety-21st-century-act. This particular rulemaking effort involves the revised TSCA section 26(b)(1), which authorizes the EPA to issue a rule to establish fees to defray the cost of administering sections 4, 5, and 6, and collecting, processing, reviewing, and providing access to and protecting from disclosure as appropriate under section 14 information on chemical substances (including contractor costs incurred by the Agency).

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2070-AK16	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI); Addition of Natural Gas Processing Facilities	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	01/00/2017	On October 22, 2015, EPA issued a response to a petition by the Environmental Integrity Project and 18 other organizations to add the Oil and Gas Extraction sector to the scope of industries subject to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. EPA granted the petition in part, committing to commence the rulemaking process to propose adding natural gas processing facilities to the TRI. The addition of natural gas processing facilities to TRI would meaningfully increase the information available to the public and further the purposes of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. EPA estimates that more than half of the 517 natural gas processing plants in the U.S. would meet the TRI employee threshold (10 full-time employees or equivalent) and manufacture, process, or otherwise use (threshold activities) at least one TRI-listed chemical in excess of applicable threshold quantities. Natural gas processing facilities in the U.S. manufacture, process, or otherwise use more than 25 different TRI-listed chemicals, including hydrogen sulfide, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene. Based upon information submitted to Canada's National Pollution Release Inventory and the U.S. Energy Information Administration's 2012 survey of natural gas processors, EPA expects that TRI reporting by U.S. natural gas processing facilities would provide significant release and waste management data.
2070-AK00	Pesticides; Technical Amendments to Data Requirements	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	02/00/2017	Since updating its data requirements for the registration of conventional, microbial, and biochemical pesticides in October 2007, and for antimicrobial pesticides in May 2013, the EPA has identified the need to make a variety of revisions to improve clarity and reduce the frequency of inquiries related to several technical aspects of the data requirements identified in the regulations. The EPA does not intend for this rulemaking to include changes that would substantively revise the data requirements or increase the burden and costs associated with the existing requirements. The changes being considered do not involve requiring new data, or increasing the frequency with which the existing data are required. The EPA is considering options to consolidate introductory text, streamline the appearance of the tables and to ensure the use of consistent terminology (e.g., "test notes" and "table notes". In addition, this proposed rule will address one of the commitments in a settlement agreement reached with the American Chemistry Council that became effective on March 2, 2015. Specifically, the EPA agreed to propose a correction pertaining to the "200 ppb level" described in 40 CFR 158.2230(d) within two years and six months of the effective date of the settlement agreement. This settlement agreement is available in www.regulations.gov using the document ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0110-0139.
2070-AJ61	Pesticides; Clarifying Changes to Labeling	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	03/00/2017	EPA is considering a proposal to make minor revisions to the labeling requirements for pesticides and devices in 40 CFR part 156. The purpose of this effort is to update the structure of the regulation and make several clarifying changes. In addition to these planned minor revisions, EPA will solicit suggestions from stakeholders on what the Agency might consider for future changes to the labeling regulations.

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2070-AK25	Restoration of Inadvertently-Removed Exemption From the Requirements of FIFRA	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	03/00/2017	In 2001, EPA inadvertently removed an exemption from the requirements of FIFRA. EPA is considering the restoration of this exemption.
2070-AK18	Trichloroethylene (TCE); SNUR for Non-Aerosol Spray Degreasers	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	03/00/2017	The EPA is proposing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) section 5(a)(2) for certain uses of trichlorethylene (TCE). This action would require persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process this chemical substance for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by this proposed rule to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would provide the EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs.
2070-AJ56	Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program for Public and Commercial Buildings	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	Section 402(c)(3) of the Toxic Substances Control Act requires the EPA to regulate renovation or remodeling activities in target housing (most pre-1978 housing), pre-1978 public buildings, and commercial buildings that create lead-based paint hazards. On April 22, 2008, the EPA issued a final rule to address lead-based paint hazards created by these activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities (child-occupied facilities are a subset of pre-1978 public and commercial buildings where children under age 6 spend a significant amount of time). The 2008 rule established requirements for training renovators, other renovation workers, and dust sampling technicians; for certifying renovators, dust sampling technicians, and renovation firms; for accrediting providers of renovation and dust sampling technician training; for renovation work practices; and for recordkeeping. After the 2008 rule was published, the EPA was sued, in part, for failing to address potential hazards created by the renovation of public and commercial buildings. In the settlement agreement and subsequent amendments, the EPA agreed to commence proceedings to determine whether or not renovations of public and commercial buildings create hazards. Further, if these activities do create hazards, the EPA agreed to propose work practice and other requirements by March 31, 2017, and to take final action, if appropriate, no later than 18 months after the proposal.

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RIN	Title	EPA Office	Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	Projected Next FR Publication	Abstract
2070-AK21	Procedural Rule: Review of CBI Claims for the Identity of Chemicals on the TSCA Inventory--Amended TSCA Section 8(b)(4)(C)	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amends the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), the Nation's primary chemicals management law. A summary of the new law, which includes much needed improvements to TSCA, is available at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/frank-r-lautenberg-chemical-safety-21st-century-act. This particular rulemaking effort involves the revised TSCA section 8(b)(4)(C), which requires EPA to issue a final rule within 1 year of completing a "reset" of the TSCA Inventory that establishes a plan to review all claims to protect the specific chemical identities of chemical substances on the confidential portion of the active Inventory. The rule must require all manufacturers or processors asserting CBI claims for the identities of chemicals on the active Inventory to substantiate those claims in accordance with TSCA section 14 unless the manufacturer or processor already substantiated the claim in a submission to EPA that was subsequently approved during the previous 5-year period. Approved CBI claims will generally be valid for 10 years.
2070-AK26	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI); Response to Petition From the Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) to Add 25 Chemicals	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	The Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) submitted a petition under section 313(e) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add 25 chemicals to the EPCRA section 313 list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). EPA is evaluating the 25 chemicals to determine if they meet the listing criterial of EPCRA section 313(d)(2). EPA intends to propose the addition of any of the 25 chemicals that meet the EPCRA section 313(d)(2) criteria and for which reports are expected to be filed. Chemicals added to the list will be subject to the TRI reporting requirements.
2070-AK10	Pesticide Data Requirements for Nontarget Insect Pollinators	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	05/00/2017	The EPA is considering a proposal to update and codify the data requirements needed to characterize the potential risks of pesticides to bees and other insect pollinators. Pollinator insects are ecologically and economically important, and the data requirements under consideration are intended to provide the information the Agency needs to evaluate whether a proposed or existing use of a pesticide may have an unreasonable adverse effect on these important insects. This action may include updates to existing data requirements, the addition of new data requirements, or both, and is intended to support both the registration and registration review of pesticides. This is another rulemaking in a series of rulemakings initiated to consider improvements to the pesticide data requirements codified in 40 CFR part 158.

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2070-AJ94	Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances; Updates to the Hazard Communication Program and Regulatory Framework; Minor Amendments to Reporting Requirements for Premanufacture Notices	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	06/00/2017	The EPA issued regulations in 1989 for the "Protection in the Workplace" (40 CFR 721.63) and "Hazard Communication Program" (40 CFR 721.72) components of the Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances regulations at 40 CFR 721. Where possible, these regulations are closely aligned with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1200. OSHA issued a final rule on March 26, 2012 that aligns OSHA's Hazard Communication Standards with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). The EPA proposed changes to the applicable Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances regulations at 40 CFR 721 to align the EPA regulations, where possible, with the final revisions to the OSHA Hazard Communications Standards on 7/28/2016 (81 FR 49598). The proposed changes are scheduled to be finalized in June of 2017.
2070-AK22	Mercury; Reporting Requirements for the TSCA Mercury Inventory	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	06/00/2017	On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amends the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), the Nation's primary chemicals management law. A summary of the new law, which includes much needed improvements to TSCA, is available at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/frank-r-lautenberg-chemical-safety-21st-century-act. This particular rulemaking effort involves the revised TSCA section 8(b)(10)(D), which requires EPA to issue a final rule within 2 years of the enactment TSCA amendments to establish reporting deadline(s) and information requirements for the purpose of assisting EPA's update and publication of the statutorily-mandated inventory of mercury supply, use, and trade in the United States. The reporting requirements will apply to any person who manufactures mercury or mercury-added products or otherwise intentionally uses mercury in a manufacturing process.
2070-AK06	Pesticides; Procedural Rule Amendment; Requirement for Certain Pesticide Actions to Publish Notices in the Federal Register	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is considering revising several procedural regulations that require the EPA to use a notice that is published in the Federal Register to provide information and notice concerning registration of a pesticide product with a new active ingredient or new use; announce approvals of specific, quarantine and public health exemptions; and summaries of certain State registrations. When adopted for use in these regulations, use of the Federal Register as the mechanism for informing the public and other interested parties was not only common practice, it was considered the most effective and efficient mechanism available to federal agencies. Recognizing that the Federal Register is no longer the most cost effective or efficient way for providing notice or sharing information with the public, the EPA is considering changing these requirements. Instead, the same information would be provided on the Agency's web site. The EPA intends to develop a consolidated web site to post this type of information, which will be more accessible to the public and other interested parties, as well as a more cost effective and efficient mechanism for providing timely updates.

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2070-AJ65	Microorganisms: General Exemptions From Reporting Requirements; Revisions of Recipient Organisms Eligible for Tier I and Tier II Exemptions	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	In 1997, the EPA promulgated a final rule under section 5 of Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) to establish the notification procedures for review of certain new microorganisms before they are introduced into commerce. ''New' microorganisms are those formed by deliberate combinations of genetic material from organisms classified in different taxonomic genera. This review process is designed to prevent unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment without imposing unnecessary regulatory burdens on the biotechnology industry. The rule also established TSCA section 5(h)(4) exemptions from full reporting when 10 specific microorganisms are used as the recipient microorganisms for the introduced genetic material and placed requirements on these recipient microorganisms, the introduced genetic material, and the physical containment (40 CFR 725, subpart G). The rule established a mechanism (40 CFR 725.67) for the public to petition the Agency to propose additional recipient microorganisms for such exemptions. Those regulations also described the appropriate supporting information that must be submitted with the petition to provide the EPA with a starting point for determining whether the recipient should be listed as a candidate for the tiered exemption. The EPA received petitions to add Trichoderma reesei and Bacillus amyloliquefaciens to the list of microorganisms that may be used as recipient microorganisms in order to qualify for the exemption from full notification and reporting procedures under the TSCA for new microorganisms that are being manufactured (defined by statute to include import) for introduction into commerce. Based on the EPA's evaluation of these petitions, the EPA made a preliminary determination that certain strains of both microorganisms will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment when used as a recipient microorganism provided that certain criteria for the introduced genetic material and the physical containment conditions are met and issued a proposed rule. After considering comments on its proposed exemption, the EPA is developing a revised proposal that will address the concerns raised by the commenters, and is considering expanding the earlier proposal to prohibit the inclusion of antibiotic resistance genes in the introduced genetic material in microorganisms qualifying for the TSCA 5(h)(4) exemption.

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2070-AJ99	Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for long-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate (LCPFAC) chemical substances, and for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or its salts. On January 21, 2015, the EPA proposed to amend a SNUR for LCPFAC chemical substances by designating as a significant new use manufacturing (including importing) or processing of an identified subset of LCPFAC chemical substances for any use that will not be ongoing after December 31, 2015, and all other LCPFAC chemicals substances for which there are currently no ongoing uses. The EPA also proposed to make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import LCPFAC chemical substances as part of articles. In addition, the EPA proposed to amend a SNUR for perfluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFAS) chemical substances that would make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import PFAS chemical substances as part of carpets. Persons subject to these SNURs would be required to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing such manufacture or processing. The required notifications would provide the EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, an opportunity to protect against potential unreasonable risks from that activity before it occurs.
2070-AK09	Significant New Use Rule; Alkylpyrrolidone Products	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for N-ethylpyrrolidone (NEP) and N-isopropylpyrrolidone (NiPP). The SNUR would require persons who intend to manufacture, import, or process these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would provide the EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs to prevent unreasonable risk to human health or the environment.
2070-AK15	Toxics Release Inventory; Addition of Nonylphenol Ethoxylates	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	EPA is evaluating whether to add nonylphenol ethoxylates to the list of chemicals reportable under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (i.e., the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)). Nonylphenol ethoxylates degrade in the environment to produce short chain nonylphenol ethoxylates and nonylphenol both of which are highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Nonylphenol has been found in environmental samples taken from freshwater, saltwater, groundwater, sediment, soil and aquatic biota. EPA has developed an Action Plan to address concerns for releases of nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates to the environment (http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/np-npe.html). The Action Plan includes the initiation of rulemaking to add nonylphenol ethoxylates to the TRI.

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2070-AK03	Trichloroethylene (TCE); Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a)	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides authority for the EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. The EPA identified trichloroethylene (TCE) for risk evaluation as part of its Work Plan for Chemical Assessment under TSCA. TCE is used in industrial and commercial processes, and also has some limited uses in consumer products. In the June 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for TCE, the EPA identified risks associated with commercial degreasing and some consumer uses. EPA proposes that the use of TCE in vapor degreasing presents unreasonable risks to human health, and is initiating rulemaking under TSCA section 6 to address the risks of TCE when used as a spotting agent in dry cleaning and in commercial and consumer aerosol spray degreasers. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AK11) addresses the EPA's consideration of a rulemaking to address the risks associated with TCE when used in vapor degreasing operations.
2070-AK07	N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) and Methylene Chloride; Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a)	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	Section 6 of the Toxic Substances Control Act provides authority of EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical, as well as any manner or method of disposal of chemicals. EPA identified N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) and methylene chloride for risk evaluation as part of its TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments. NMP and methylene chloride are uses in commercial processes and in consumer products in residential settings. In the August 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for methylene chloride and the March 2015 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for NMP, EPA identified risks of concern from paint and coating removal. EPA proposes that the use of NMP and methylene chloride in paint and coating presents unreasonable risks to human health, and is initiating rulemaking under TSCA section 6 to address these risks.
2070-AK20	Procedures for Evaluating Existing Chemical Risks Under the Toxic Substances Control Act	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amends the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), the Nation's primary chemicals management law. A summary of the new law, which includes much needed improvements to TSCA, is available at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/frank-r-lautenberg-chemical-safety-21st-century-act. This particular rulemaking effort involves the revised TSCA section 6(b)(4), which requires EPA to promulgate a final rule within 1 year of enactment to establish EPA's process for evaluating the risk of existing chemical substances and determining whether they present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other non-risk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by the Administrator, under the conditions of use.

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2070-AK23	Procedures for Prioritization of Chemicals for Risk Evaluation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amends the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), the Nation's primary chemicals management law. A summary of the new law, which includes much needed improvements to TSCA, is available at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/frank-r-lautenberg-chemical-safety-21st-century-act. This particular rulemaking effort involves the revised TSCA section 6(b)(1), which requires that EPA promulgate a final rule within 1 year of enactment to establish a risk-based screening process, including criteria for designating chemical substances as high-priority substances for risk evaluations or low-priority substances for which risk evaluations are not warranted at the time. As required by statute, the process to designate the priority of chemical substances must include a consideration of the hazard and exposure potential of a chemical substance or a category of chemical substances (including consideration of persistence and bioaccumulation, potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations and storage near significant sources of drinking water), the conditions of use or significant changes in the conditions of use of the chemical substance, and the volume or significant changes in the volume of the chemical substance manufactured or processed.
2070-AK24	TSCA Inventory Notification Active-Inactive Reporting Requirements	OCSPP	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amends the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), the Nation's primary chemicals management law. A summary of the new law, which includes much needed improvements to TSCA, is available at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/frank-r-lautenberg-chemical-safety-21st-century-act. This particular rulemaking effort involves the revised TSCA section 8, which requires the Agency to compile, keep current, and publish a list of each chemical substance that is manufactured or processed in the United States (i.e., the TSCA Inventory). Under amended TSCA section 8(b)(4)(A), EPA must promulgate a final rule within 1 year of enactment that would require manufacturers and, under certain circumstances, processors of chemical substances to notify the Agency of each chemical substance listed on the TSCA Inventory that the manufacturer (or processor, if applicable) has manufactured or processed for a nonexempt commercial purpose during the 10-year period prior to enactment. By statute, the notification deadline is 180 days after publication of the final rule in the Federal Register.

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2070-AK17	Section 610 Review of Lead-Based Paint Activities; Training and Certification for Renovation and Remodeling Section 402(c)(3)	OCSPP	Prerule Stage	01/00/2017	EPA is continuing a review of the 2008 Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program (RRP) (73 FR 21692) pursuant to section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA, 5 U.S.C. 610). The rule was amended in 2010 (75 FR 24802) and 2011 (76 FR 47918) to eliminate a provision for contractors to opt-out of prescribed work practices and to affirm the qualitative clearance of renovated or repaired spaces, respectively. Although the section 610 review only needs to address the 2008 RRP Rule, EPA will exercise its discretion to consider relevant comments to the 2010 and 2011 amendments. The RRP rule is intended to reduce exposure to lead hazard created by renovation, repair, and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint. The current rule establishes requirements for training renovators and dust sampling technicians; certifying renovators, dust sampling technicians, and renovation firms; accrediting providers of renovation and dust sampling technician training; and for renovation work practices. As part of this review, EPA is considering public comments on the following factors: (1) the continued need for the rule; (2) the nature of complaints or comments received concerning the rule; (3) the complexity of the rule; (4) the extent to which the rule overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with other Federal, State, or local government rules; and (5) the length of time since the rule has been evaluated or the degree to which the technology, economic conditions or other factors have changed in the area affected by the rule. This review will also serve as an additional opportunity to provide comment on lead test kits, field testing alternatives and other broader RRP rule concerns as referenced in 80 FR 79335 and 80 FR 27621
2070-AJ20	Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a final rule to revise the federal regulations governing the certified pesticide applicator program (40 CFR part 171). In August 2015, the EPA proposed revisions based on years of extensive stakeholder engagement and public meetings, to ensure that they adequately protect applicators, the public, and the environment from potential harm due to exposure to restricted use pesticides (RUPs). This action is intended to improve the competence of certified applicators of RUPs and to increase protection for noncertified applicators of RUPs operating under the direct supervision of a certified applicator through enhanced pesticide safety training and standards for supervision of noncertified applicators.

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2070-AJ44	Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a final rule under the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act that was enacted in 2010 as title VI of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2697. In 2013, EPA issued a proposed rule to establish a framework for a TSCA title VI Third-Party Certification Program whereby third-party certifiers (TPCs) are accredited by accreditation bodies (ABs) so that they may certify composite wood product panel producers under TSCA title VI. That proposed rule identified the roles and responsibilities of the groups involved in the TPC process (EPA, ABs, and TPCs), as well as the criteria for participation in the program. EPA also proposed general requirements for TPCs, such as conducting and verifying formaldehyde emission tests, inspecting and auditing panel producers, and ensuring that panel producers' quality assurance and quality control procedures comply with the regulations set forth in the proposed rule. A separate proposed rule issued in 2013 under RIN 2070-AJ92 covered the implementation of the statutory formaldehyde emission standards for hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard, and particleboard sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured (including imported) in the United States. Pursuant to TSCA section 3(7), the definition of "manufacture" includes import. As required by title VI, these regulations apply to hardwood plywood, medium-density fiberboard, and particleboard. TSCA title VI also directs EPA to promulgate supplementary provisions to ensure compliance with the emissions standards, including provisions related to labeling; chain of custody requirements; sell-through provisions; ultra low-emitting formaldehyde resins; no-added formaldehyde-based resins; finished goods; third-party testing and certification; auditing and reporting of third-party certifiers; recordkeeping; enforcement; laminated products; and exceptions from the requirements of regulations promulgated pursuant to this subsection for products and components containing de minimis amounts of composite wood products. As noted in the previously published Regulatory Agenda entry for each rulemaking, EPA has decided to issue a single final rule that addresses both of these proposals. As such, EPA also combined the entries for the Regulatory Agenda.
2070-AK13	Procedural Rule to Remove Obsolete Information	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a final rule to remove information from its existing pesticide regulations that is now out of date or obsolete. Removing this information or replacing the obsolete/outdated information with up-to-date information will provide clearer and more reliable information to those seeking to register a pesticide product. This rulemaking is intended to be a non-substantive, procedural rulemaking since the EPA does not intend on making any substantive changes to the existing requirements. As such, the EPA is considering issuing this as a final rule.

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2070-AK14	Restructuring of Pesticide Adverse Effects Reporting Regulations	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a rulemaking to restructure the existing pesticide incident reporting regulations at 40 CFR part 159, subpart D. The existing regulations specify the requirements for the registrant of a pesticide product to report to the EPA adverse effects of the pesticide as they become aware of such information. In addition to restructuring the existing regulation, this rulemaking will remove a few obsolete references. This rulemaking is intended to be a non-substantive, procedural rulemaking since the EPA does not intend on making any substantive changes to the existing requirements. As such, the EPA is considering issuing this as a final rule. EPA may consider substantive changes for future rulemaking.
2070-AJ91	Significant New Use Rule for Toluene Diisocyanates (TDI) and Related Compounds	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, toluene diisocyanate unspecified isomers (these three chemical substances are hereafter referred to as toluene diisocyanates or TDI) and related compounds. On January 15, 2015, the EPA proposed to designate as a significant new use any use of TDI and related compounds in a consumer product, with a proposed exception for use of certain chemical substances in coatings, elastomers, adhesives, binders, and sealants that results in less than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight of TDI in a consumer product. In addition, the EPA also proposed to make inapplicable the general SNUR exemption from notification for persons who import or process these chemical substances as part of an article. Persons subject to the SNUR would be required to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing any manufacturing or processing. The required notification would provide the EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary based on the information available at that time, an opportunity to protect against potential unreasonable risks, if any, from that activity before it occurs.
2070-AJ96	Certain Nonylphenols and Nonylphenol Ethoxylates; Significant New Use Rule	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances commonly known as nonylphenols (NP) and nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE). On October 1, 2014, EPA proposed to designate any use of 13 NPs and NPEs as a "significant new use." The EPA also proposed that, for 2 additional NPs, any use other than as an intermediate or as an epoxy cure catalyst would constitute a "significant new use." The SNUR would require to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would provide the EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs to prevent unreasonable risk to human health or the environment.

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2070-AJ54	Nanoscale Materials; Chemical Substances When Manufactured, Imported, or Processed as Nanoscale Materials; Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements	OCSPP	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA is developing a final rule related to an April 2015 proposal to require reporting and recordkeeping requirements under section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances when they are manufactured or processed at the nanoscale. Specifically, the EPA proposed to require persons that manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or process, or intend to manufacture or process these chemical substances to electronically report to EPA certain information, which includes the specific chemical identity, production volume, methods of manufacture and processing, exposure and release information, and existing data concerning environmental and health effects. This proposal involves one-time reporting for existing nanoscale materials and one-time reporting for new discrete nanoscale materials before they are manufactured or processed. This information would facilitate the EPA's evaluation of the materials and a determination of whether further action, including additional information collection, is needed. Consistent with the President's memorandum for Executive Agencies regarding Principles for Regulation and Oversight of Emerging Technologies, this rule would facilitate assessment of risks and risk management, examination of the benefits and costs of further measures, and making future decisions based on available scientific evidence.
2025-AA24	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Articles Exemption Clarification Rule	OEI	Proposed Rule Stage	08/00/2017	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting is required by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act. The purpose of this rule is to clarify the scope of the exemption from TRI reporting requirements for items that qualify as articles. [See 40 CFR 372.38(b).] A proposed rule was issued on August 24, 2009; the EPA plans to accommodate comments received through the development and issuance of a supplemental proposed rule.
2025-AA38	Environmental Protection Agency Freedom of Information Act Regulations Update	OEI	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The Environmental Protection Agency is revising its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regulations, 40 CFR part 2, subpart A, which were last updated in 2002 in order to comply with the 2007 Open Government Act, reflect EPA's business process, and correct obsolete information.
2025-AA40	E-Discovery Privacy Act SORN and Privacy Act Exemptions	OEI	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is exempting its E-Discovery system (EPA-63) from certain subsections of the affirmative access and amendment provisions of the Privacy Act under 5 U.S.C. 552a. EPA-63 is a system of records maintained by the Office of Environmental Information, Office of Information Collection, Records and Content Management Branch on behalf of the Criminal Investigation Division, Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training. This EPA component performs activities pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws. Because the E-Discovery system is used for civil and criminal cases and investigations, this rulemaking seeks to exempt the system from certain affirmative access and amendment provisions under U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) for non-law enforcement agencies who

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2025-AA42	Toxics Release Inventory Addition of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	OEI	Final Rule Stage	03/00/2017	The EPA is evaluating whether to add hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) to the list of chemicals reportable under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (i.e., the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)). HBCD is a brominated flame retardant found world-wide in the environment and wildlife. Human exposure is evidenced from its presence in breast milk, adipose tissue and blood. It bioaccumulates and biomagnifies in the food chain. It persists and is transported long distances in the environment, and is highly toxic to aquatic organisms. HBCD is also of concern for certain chronic human health effects. The EPA has developed an Action Plan to address concerns for releases of HBCD to
2015-AA00	Revision of Procedural Rules for Hearings on Cancellations, Suspensions, Changes in Classifications, and Denials of Pesticide Registrations	OGC	Proposed Rule Stage	06/00/2017	EPA is preparing a revision of the Rules of Practice governing the conduct of licensing adjudications under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The existing Rules of Practice were originally promulgated by EPA in 1973. In the subsequent 40 years, Congress has substantially amended FIFRA, creating a number of additional types of licensing adjudications which are not expressly provided for in the existing Rules of Practice. In order to include provisions tailored to these new types of proceedings, and to incorporate the standard practices which have evolved and the precedents which have been established since these rules were first promulgated, EPA intends to revise the FIFRA Rules of Practice.
2050-AG61	Financial Responsibility Requirements Under CERCLA Section 108(b) for Classes of Facilities in the Hardrock Mining Industry	OLEM	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. The agency has identified classes of facilities within the hardrock mining industry as those for which financial responsibility requirements will be first developed. The EPA intends to include requirements for financial responsibility, as well as notification and implementation.
2050-AG84	Water Resources Reform Development Act Farm Amendments to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Rule	OLEM	Proposed Rule Stage	06/00/2017	In response to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA), the EPA is proposing revisions to its Oil Pollution Prevention Rule (specifically, the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) rule). The WRRDA requires that the EPA, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgate a rule to adjust certain provisions of the SPCC rule. The EPA has completed a WRRDA-mandated study, in consultation with the US Department of Agriculture, and will use this study to determine the appropriate above ground storage applicability threshold for farms based on a significant risk of a discharge to water. This study was conducted with consultation from the US Department of Agriculture, and will inform the rulemaking process.
2050-AG88	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues From Electric Utilities: Supplemental Rule	OLEM	Proposed Rule Stage	10/00/2017	The EPA is publishing a proposed rule addressing specific technical issues on which the Agency agreed to a remand as a result of litigation of the final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Disposal Rule, published April 17, 2015. Issues covered by this proposal will include, but are not limited to, the height limitation of the vegetative slopes of dikes; the type and magnitude of non-groundwater releases that would require a facility to comply with some or all of the corrective action procedures set forth in the final CCR rule; and adding boron to the list of contaminants in Appendix IV of the final CCR rule that trigger the assessment monitoring and corrective action requirements under the final rule. .

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2050-AG83	Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials -- Additions to List of Categorical Non-Waste Fuels; Other Treated Railroad Ties and Used Oil	OLEM	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The non-hazardous secondary material (NHSM) regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) identify which NHSMs are, or are not, solid wastes when burned in combustion units as ingredients and fuels. Under 40 CFR 241.4(b), persons can petition the EPA to list additional NHSMs as categorical non-waste fuels. The Agency received a petition from the Treated Wood Council in April 2013 requesting that nonhazardous treated wood biomass be categorically listed as non-waste fuels. In August 2015, the Treated Wood Council requested that the Agency move forward on a categorical non-waste listing for a subset of materials that were identified in the April 2013 petition; specifically other treated railroad ties that are treated with the preservatives creosote-borate, copper naphthenate, and copper naphthenate-borate
2050-AG90	Internet Posting Requirements for Hazardous Waste Exports and Imports	OLEM	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is considering amending existing regulations in 40 CFR parts 262, 264, and 265, regarding the export and import of hazardous wastes from and into the United States. The EPA is making these changes to: improve protection of public health and hazardous wastes and ensure accessibility and transparency of export and import documentation. Specifically, the Agency plans to revise the existing regulations to require exporters of hazardous waste and facilities receiving hazardous waste import shipments to maintain a single Web site ("Export/Import Web site") to which documents can be posted regarding the confirmation of receipt and confirmation of completed recovery or disposal of individual hazardous waste import and export shipments. These changes will improve information on the movement and disposition of hazardous wastes, improving the Agency's ability to monitor compliance with applicable legal requirements; and will enable regulated parties, interested members of the community, and the government to benefit from the electronic provision of data. The EPA is also considering a confidentiality determination to exclude hazardous waste import, export, and transit documents and cathode ray tube export documents from confidential business information (CBI) claims.
2050-AG86	Bioreactor/Wet Landfill Regulations Under RCRA Subtitle D	OLEM	Prerule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA is developing an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking discussing the possibility of revisions to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle D part 258 regulations for municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills to allow for accelerated waste decomposition in the presence of water. Specifically, the EPA is now considering whether to revise part 258 to create new national standards for the operation of "wet" landfills and bioreactor landfills, in light of advances in landfill technology. The EPA intends to request information and data on the performance of wet landfills and bioreactors, and request comments on whether new national standards for wet landfills are appropriate, and if so, what regulatory changes the EPA should consider in developing any proposal.

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2050-AG56	Financial Responsibility Requirements Under CERCLA Section 108(b) for Facilities in the Chemical, Petroleum and Electric Power Industries	OLEM	Prerule Stage	12/00/2016	Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. The Agency has identified classes of facilities within the chemical manufacturing industry; the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, which primarily includes refineries and not coal mines; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry as those for which it plans to develop, as necessary, proposed financial responsibility requirements. Such requirements may include notification and implementation. The EPA will publish a determination regarding whether the Agency will issue a notice of proposed rulemaking for classes of facilities in any or all of the three industries mentioned above.
2050-AG67	Addition of Subsurface Component to the Hazard Ranking System (HRS)	OLEM	Final Rule Stage	01/00/2017	The Hazard Ranking System (HRS), required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Recovery Act (CERCLA) is the primary mechanism used by the EPA to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances. The National Priorities List (NPL) is intended primarily to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation. The HRS includes four scoring pathways - ground water, surface water, air and soil exposure. Subsurface intrusion has been identified as posing significant threats to human health and the environment that should be considered when evaluating sites for the NPL. Subsurface intrusion occurs when contaminants are released, enter the subsurface environment and move into occupied structures (e.g., residences, workplaces and other buildings) as a gas, vapor or liquid. Over the past decade the EPA and state environmental programs have learned significantly more information regarding the risk that this pathway poses to human health. In a May 2010 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concluded that if vapor intrusion sites are not assessed and, if needed, listed on the NPL, some seriously contaminated hazardous waste sites with unacceptable human exposure may not otherwise be cleaned up. Thus, the EPA is considering adding a new screening component to the HRS that would allow sites with vapor intrusion contamination to be evaluated for placement on the NPL. This addition would enable the HRS to directly consider the human exposure to contaminants that enter building structures through the subsurface environment

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2050-AG78	National Contingency Plan Revisions to Align With the National Response Framework	OLEM	Final Rule Stage	08/00/2017	The purpose of this regulation is to revise the National Contingency Plan (NCP) to align it with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. The purpose of the NRF is to provide a guide that describes how the nation conducts all-hazard response to domestic incidents. The NRF does not alter the existing authorities of federal departments and agencies, but rather, establishes the coordinating framework to integrate the authorities of various agencies into an all-hazard approach to incident management. The NRF is based on NIMS, which provides a consistent nationwide template for the management of domestic incidents. The NRF and NIMS were developed by the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with other federal agencies (including the EPA) and incident response organizations. Alignment of the NCP with the NRF and NIMS will facilitate smooth integration of emergency response activities under the NCP with the NRF and NIMS. The EPA is proposing other minor revisions to the NCP. The revisions would update the description of federal agency organizational structures and capabilities and how they operate, as well as recognize the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security.
2050-AG77	Hazardous Waste Export--Import Revisions Rule	OLEM	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is considering revisions to the hazardous waste export-import related requirements in 40 CFR parts 260-267, 271 and 273 for the purpose of (1) making existing non-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) export and import-related requirements more consistent with the current OECD import-export requirements; (2) enabling electronic submittal of all export and import-related documents (e.g., export notices, export annual reports); and (3) enabling electronic validation of consent in the Automated Export System (AES) for export shipments subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) export consent requirements prior to exit. This rulemaking is also being undertaken to comply with Executive Order 13659, Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses.
2050-AG70	Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule	OLEM	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	This rule would make various changes to the hazardous waste generator regulatory program to improve its clarity and effectiveness. One improvement under consideration would consolidate all of the hazardous waste generator regulations, where appropriate, in part 262 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Another possible improvement would require small and large quantity generators to include additional information on container labels to better communicate risks associated with its contents. In order to provide generators with greater flexibility in complying with the RCRA regulations, another improvement under consideration would allow generators to maintain their regulatory status even when an episodic event would have moved them into a higher regulatory status temporarily. This improvement would allow episodic generators to follow streamlined requirements that are fully protective of human health and the environment.

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2050-AG82	Modernization of the Accidental Release Prevention Regulations Under Clean Air Act	OLEM	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA, in response to Executive Order 13650, is amending its Risk Management Program regulations. Such revisions may include several changes to the accident prevention program requirements including an additional analysis of safer technology and alternatives for the process hazard analysis for some Program 3 processes, third-party audits and incident investigation root cause analysis for Program 2 and Program 3 processes, enhancements to the emergency preparedness requirements, increased public availability of chemical hazard information, and several other changes to certain regulatory definitions and data elements submitted in risk management plans. Such amendments are intended to improve chemical process safety, assist local emergency authorities in planning for and responding to accidents, and improve public awareness of chemical hazards at regulated sources.
2040-AF15	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper: Regulatory Revisions	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	06/00/2017	Beginning in 2004, EPA conducted a wide-ranging review of implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) to determine if there is a national problem related to elevated lead levels. EPA's comprehensive review consisted of several elements, including a series of workshops designed to solicit issues, comments, and suggestions from stakeholders on particular issues; a review of monitoring data to evaluate the effectiveness of the LCR; and a review of the LCR implementation by States and water utilities. As a result of this multi-part review, EPA identified seven targeted rules changes and EPA promulgated a set of short-term regulatory revisions and clarifications on October 10, 2007, to strengthen implementation of the existing Lead and Copper Rule. In developing the short-term revisions, EPA identified several regulatory changes to be considered as part of identifying more comprehensive changes to the rule. These considerations are longer-term in nature as they require additional data collection, research, analysis, and stakeholder involvement to support decisions. This action addresses the remaining regulatory revisions. EPA's goal for the LCR revisions is to improve the effectiveness of public health protections while maintaining a rule that can be effectively implemented by the 68,000 drinking water systems that are covered by the rule.
2040-AF65	Federal Mercury Aquatic-Dependent Wildlife Criteria Applicable to California	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	07/00/2017	The EPA is proposing aquatic-dependent wildlife criteria applicable to waters under the state of California's jurisdiction to protect aquatic-dependent wildlife from exposure to mercury. The EPA's proposed rule will not supersede those mercury criteria that are already in place for specific water bodies in California. The EPA's proposed mercury criteria for California relies on the latest science and information regarding mercury bioaccumulation and toxicity as well as California-specific information such as species and habitat information. The EPA's proposal also takes into account applicable EPA policies, guidance, and legal requirements.

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2040-AF53	Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces -- Phase II -- Batch Two (UNDS)	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	08/00/2017	In 1996 the Clean Water Act was amended to create section 312(n), "Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for Vessels of the Armed Forces." Section 312(n) directs the EPA and DoD to establish national discharge standards for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel of the Armed Forces. These national standards will preempt state discharge standards for these vessels though states will be able to enforce the uniform national standards. The EPA and DoD jointly promulgated Phase I of these regulations, 40 CFR 1700, on May 10, 1999 (64 FR 25126). Phase I concluded that 25 out of 39 discharges from Armed Forces vessels would require the EPA and DoD to jointly establish performance standards by regulation (Phase II) for which it is "reasonable and practicable" to require a "marine pollution control device." Some of these discharges have the potential to introduce oil or other organics into receiving waters (such as bilge water); some have the potential to introduce copper or other metals (such as hull coating leachate); and some have the potential to introduce aquatic nuisance species (such as ballast water). Phase II of these regulations will establish performance standards to control the 25 discharges in three separate rulemakings. The EPA and DoD published the UNDS Phase II - Batch One Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on February 3, 2014; the comment period closed on April 4, 2014. Batch One included the following 11 discharges: aqueous film forming foam, chain locker effluent, distillation and reverse osmosis brine, elevator pit effluent, gas turbine water wash, non-oily machinery wastewater, photographic laboratory drains, seawater cooling overboard discharge, seawater piping biofouling prevention, small boat engine wet exhaust, and well deck discharges. Phase II - Batch Two (current action) will include performance standards for the following 11 discharges: catapult water brake tank & post-launch retraction exhaust, controllable pitch propeller hydraulic fluid, deck runoff, firemain systems, graywater, hull coating leachate, motor gasoline compensating discharge, sonar dome discharge, submarine bilgewater, surface vessel bilgewater/oil-water separator, and underwater ship husbandry. Phase II - Batch Three (future rulemaking) will include performance standards for the three ballast related discharges.
2040-AF64	Fees for Water Infrastructure Project Applications Under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	EPA is proposing this rule to establish fees for applying for federal credit assistance under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. As specified under 33 U.S.C. sections 3908(b)(7), 3909(b), and 3909(c)(3), EPA is authorized to charge fees to recover all or a portion of the Agency's cost of providing credit assistance and the costs of retaining expert firms, including counsel, in the field of municipal and project finance to assist in the underwriting and servicing of Federal credit instruments. EPA is proposing an initial application fee, credit processing fee, and servicing fee and is seeking comment on these.

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2040-AF66	Federal Human Health Criteria Applicable to Idaho	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA is proposing human health criteria applicable to waters under the state of Idaho's jurisdiction to protect fish consumers in Idaho from exposure to toxic pollutants. The EPA's proposed human health criteria for Idaho use a fish consumption rate based on regional and local fish consumption data, as well toxicity and exposure parameters based on the latest science and information. The EPA's proposal also takes into account applicable EPA policies, guidance, and legal requirements.
2040-AF67	Public Notice Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflow Discharges to the Great Lakes	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	Section 425 of the 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act requires EPA to work with the Great Lakes states to create public notice requirements for combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges to the Great Lakes. The Act requires EPA to create notice requirements that address the method, contents and public availability of the notice. The Notice requirements include initial notification of CSO events, follow-up notice, and annual reporting. At a minimum, the contents of the notice are to include the dates and times of the applicable discharge; the volume of the discharge; and a description of any public access areas impacted by the discharge. The minimum content requirements are to be consistent for all affected states. EPA is working with the Great Lakes states to identify and evaluate options for implementing Section 425 of the Appropriations Act. EPA has also met with various stakeholder groups that represent municipalities, industry practitioners, and environmental organizations to hear each of their perspectives.EPA is holding a public listening session on September 14, 2016, in Chicago, Illinois to obtain information from the public to further inform this effort.
2040-AF55	Regulations Implementing Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Prohibition on Use of Lead Pipes, Solder, and Flux	OW	Proposed Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act was enacted on January 4, 2011, to amend Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA or Act) respecting the use and introduction into commerce of lead pipes, plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder and flux. The 2011 "Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act" revised section 1417 to: (1) Redefine "lead free" in SDWA section 1417(d) to · lower the maximum lead content of plumbing products such as pipes and fixtures from 8.0% to 0.25%; · establish a statutory method for the calculation of lead content; and · eliminate the requirement that lead free products be in compliance with voluntary standards established in accordance with SDWA 1417(e) for leaching of lead from new plumbing fittings and fixtures. (2) Create exemptions in SDWA section 1417(a)(4) from the prohibitions on the use or introduction into commerce for: · "pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption;" (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(A)) · "toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger." (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(B)) The Community Fire Safety Act of 2013 further amended section 1417 of SDWA to exempt fire hydrants from the prohibitions on use and introduction into commerce of pipes, fittings, and fixtures that are not lead free. The EPA will propose regulations to codify and assist in the implementation of these amendments to Section 1417 of SDWA.

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2040-AF62	Federal Baseline Water Quality Standards for Indian Reservations	OW	Prerule Stage	12/28/2016	EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) requesting public comment on the establishment of baseline water quality standards (WQS) under the Clean Water Act (CWA) for waters on Indian reservations that currently do not have EPA-approved WQS in place to protect water quality. EPA will consider comments received on this ANPRM prior to determining whether to develop a proposed rule on this topic. This ANPRM effort is one of several initiatives the EPA is undertaking that recognize the importance of protecting waters on which tribes rely.
2040-AD39	Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces -- Phase II	OW	Final Rule Stage	01/00/2017	In 1996, the Clean Water Act was amended to create section 312(n), "Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for Vessels of the Armed Forces." Section 312(n) directs the EPA and DoD to establish national discharge standards for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel of the armed forces. These national standards will preempt state discharge standards for these vessels. The EPA and DoD jointly promulgated Phase I of these regulations, 40 CFR part 1700, on May 10, 1999 (64 FR 25126). Phase I concluded that 25 out of 39 discharges from armed forces vessels would require the EPA and DoD to jointly establish performance standards by regulation (Phase II) for which it is "reasonable and practicable" to require a "marine pollution control device." Some of these discharges have the potential to introduce oil or other organics into receiving waters (such as bilge water); some have the potential to introduce copper or other metals (such as hull coating leachate); and some have the potential to introduce aquatic nuisance species (such as ballast water). Phase II is currently underway and will establish performance standards to control the 25 discharges in three separate rulemakings. The EPA and DoD, in consultation with the U.S. Coast Guard, are working together to develop the performance standards for the discharges. The Phase II -Batch One proposed rule was published on February 3, 2014 (Federal Register, 79 FR 6117) and addressed the following 11 discharges: aqueous film forming foam, chain locker effluent, distillation and reverse osmosis brine, elevator pit effluent, gas turbine water wash, non-oily machinery wastewater, photographic laboratory drains, seawater cooling overboard discharge, seawater piping biofouling prevention, small boat engine wet exhaust, and well deck discharges. The EPA and DoD are currently working on the Final Rule for Phase II- Batch One. The remaining 14 discharges will be addressed in subsequent rulemakings.
2040-AF60	Aquatic Life Criteria for Copper and Cadmium in Oregon	OW	Final Rule Stage	01/00/2017	The EPA is finalizing water quality criteria in Oregon to protect aquatic life from the harmful effects of exposure to toxic levels of copper and cadmium. In January 2013, the EPA disapproved Oregon's new and revised freshwater acute and chronic criteria for copper and acute criterion for cadmium, based on concerns that the criteria would not adequately protect aquatic life in Oregon. Oregon has not yet adopted criteria for copper and cadmium to address EPA's disapproval. Therefore, consistent with CWA section 303(c)(3), the EPA is finalizing copper and cadmium criteria to protect aquatic life in Oregon. This rule will improve water quality, protect aquatic life, and strengthen Oregon's natural ecosystem

The Fall 2016 Regulatory Agenda is available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain

RIN	Title	EPA Office	Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	Projected Next FR Publication	Abstract
2040-AF54	Alaskan Seafood Processing Effluent Limitations Guidelines	OW	Final Rule Stage	06/00/2017	The existing effluent limitations guidelines for the Alaskan Seafood subcategories of the Canned and Preserved Seafood Processing ELGs (40 CFR 408) were promulgated in the 1970s. The seafood processing ELGs created two subcategories for seafood processing facilities in Alaska based on location: "non-remote" and "remote." The ELGs for remote facilities are applicable to seafood processors not located in a "population or processing centers" and the ELGs established numerical limits on particle size discharged (1/2 inch) based on grinding to reduce the size of the pieces prior to discharge For non-remote locations (those located in "population or processing centers," including but not limited to, Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg),. the ELGs established numerical limits for total suspended solids and oil and grease and an allowable range for pH based on screening the solids from the wastewater prior to discharge and solids handling of screened solids by some means other than near shore direct discharge. These regulations were litigated and upheld in the Ninth Circuit. However, in 1980, certain members of the Alaskan seafood processing industry subsequently submitted two petitions along with new data and information to the EPA requesting that it suspend the non-remote ELGs for facilities located in Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Petersburg and instead subject them to the less stringent requirements for "remote" locations. The non-remote ELGs would remain in effect for Kodiak. On May 19, 1980, the EPA temporarily suspended the existing requirements for facilities in the five "non-remote" centers covered in the petition and instead subjected them to the less stringent limits based on grinding, until October 15, 1980. On January 9, 1981, the EPA issued a proposal to deny the petition to modify and amend the ELGs for Anchorage, Cordova, Ketchikan and Petersburg, but to grant the petition to remove Juneau from the non-remote subcategories. EPA also solicited comment on subjecting additional geographic locations including two specific locations, Dutch Harbor and Kenai Peninsula, to the "non-remote" requirements. In the 1981 proposal, the EPA stated that the May 1980 suspension would remain in effect until the EPA made a final decision. The Agency has not made a final decision and the suspension has remained in effect since 1980. In response to comments received on the Alaska Seafood Processors NPDES General Permit in 2001, EPA gathered new data and information and performed supporting analyses to update the 1981 proposal. On November 7, 2013, the EPA published a Notice of Data Availability and provided new data and information gathered since the 1981 proposal. The notice described the EPA's recent data and information gathering; provided EPA's preliminary analyses of the new data; and summarized what the Agency learned from the new data and analyses. It provided preliminary results of the EPA's analyses of the updated data for the five petition locations as well as preliminary analysis for possible additional locations. Finally, it provided preliminary indications of how these results may be reflected in the EPA's final response to petitions submitted in 1980 by certain members of the Alaskan seafood processing industry, and in amended effluent limitations. The EPA is reviewing the comments received from the notice and is preparing responses. The EPA expects to take final action in Spring 2017.

The Fall 2016 Regulatory Agenda is available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain

RIN	Title	EPA Office	Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	Projected Next FR Publication	Abstract
2040-AF25	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Application and Program Updates Rule	OW	Final Rule Stage	08/00/2017	EPA plans to finalize regulations that would update specific elements of the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. The rule would make targeted revisions to outdated application, permitting, monitoring and reporting requirements in order to eliminate inconsistencies between regulations and application forms, improve permit documentation and transparency, and clarify existing regulations.
2040-AF61	Water Quality Standards for Selenium in the San Francisco Bay and Delta	OW	Final Rule Stage	08/00/2017	The EPA is proposing water quality criteria in the San Francisco Bay and Delta of California ("Bay and Delta") to protect aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife, including species listed as threatened and endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, from the harmful effects of exposure to toxic levels of selenium. Selenium occurs naturally in California sediments, but can be concentrated and released into the environment through industrial and agricultural processes, and can negatively affect reproduction, growth and development in fish and waterfowl. Selenium is also known to bioaccumulate, such that a species' exposure to selenium is highly influenced by its feeding habits. In the Bay-Delta, selenium is efficiently bioaccumulated by the invasive filter-feeding clam Potamocorbula amurensis, commonly known as Corbula amurensis, causing particular risk to clam-eating fish and birds. This rule will improve water quality, protect aquatic life and wildlife, strengthen the natural ecosystem, and support outdoor recreation in the Bay and Delta region.
2040-AF57	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit Remand Rule	OW	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA's Phase II stormwater regulations detail, among other things, how the nation's 6700 regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems can obtain authorization to discharge under an available general permit. This action would finalize modifications to the regulations for municipal separate sewer system NPDES permits to address a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit remand (EDC v. EPA, 2003). The provisions that are the subject of the remand concern requirements for the use of small MS4 general permits.
2040-AF56	Revision of Certain Federal Water Quality Criteria Applicable to Washington	OW	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA promulgated Washington's existing criteria for the protection of human health in 1992 as part of the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36). The EPA published a proposed rule on September 14, 2015, to update the currently applicable human health criteria in Washington to reflect the latest science and information, and to ensure that Washington residents are protected from exposure to toxic pollutants. The EPA received written and oral public comments on the proposal, and is finalizing the proposal to reflect consideration of the comments received, as well as local and regional information, and the EPA guidance in light of Clean Water Act requirements.
2040-AF59	Certain Water Quality Standards Applicable to Maine	OW	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is finalizing certain federal water quality standards (WQS) applicable to waters under the state of Maine's jurisdiction, to protect human health and aquatic life. Most of the WQS apply only to waters in Indian lands and other waters where there is a tribal sustenance fishing right, and a small number apply to all Maine waters. On April 20, 2016, EPA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register for the promulgation of these WQS.

The Fall 2016 Regulatory Agenda is available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain					
RIN	**Title**	**EPA Office**	**Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking**	**Projected Next FR Publication**	**Abstract**
2040-AF49	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) for Public Water Systems	OW	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires that the EPA establish criteria for a program to monitor not more than 30 unregulated contaminants every five years.The EPA published the first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) in the Federal Register on September 17, 1999 (64 FR 50556), the second (UCMR 2) on January 7, 2007 (72 FR 367), and the third (UCMR 3) on May 2, 2012 (77 FR 26072). This action meets the SDWA requirement by establishing the terms for the next cycle of monitoring, and identifying the new unregulated contaminants to be monitored during the UCMR 4 period of 2017-2021.
2040-AF63	Credit Assistance for Water Infrastructure Projects	OW	Final Rule Stage	11/00/2016	The EPA is taking this action to implement the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. WIFIA was passed as part of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014, Pub. L. 113-121. This action will establish guidelines for the application process, selection criteria, and project selection, as well as define threshold requirements for credit assistance, limits on credit assistance, reporting requirements, collection of fees and the application of other Federal statutes.
2040-AF26	Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Dental Point Source Category	OW	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	The EPA proposed technology-based pretreatment standards under the Clean Water Act (CWA) for discharges of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) from existing and new dental practices that discharge dental amalgam. Dental amalgam contains mercury and other metals that have the potential to pass through or interfere with municipal wastewater treatment at POTWs. The EPA is evaluating best management practices, such as use of amalgam separators, as a regulatory requirement.
2040-AF48	Clean Water Act Methods Update Rule for the Analysis of Effluent	OW	Final Rule Stage	12/00/2016	This regulatory action will amend "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" at 40 CFR 136 and approve test procedures (analytical methods) for use in testing water for certain constituents. The EPA's regulations require the use of these methods where measurements of waste constituents are required in applications for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits or for reports required under NPDES permits. The regulation will also revise, clarify, and correct errors and ambiguities in existing methods.
2012-AA02	Revisions to Federal Implementation Plans Under the Clean Air Act for Indian Country in Idaho, Oregon and Washington	R10	Proposed Rule Stage	04/00/2017	After 10 years of experience implementing the Federal Air Rules for Reservations, EPA plans to revise the original rules to apply to all Indian Country, including new reservations in the Pacific Northwest. EPA also plans to revise the rules to improve implementation and to better address sources of air pollution on Indian Reservations in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The Fall 2016 Regulatory Agenda is available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain

RIN	Title	EPA Office	Reg Agenda Stage of Rulemaking	Projected Next FR Publication	Abstract
2008-AA02	Federal Implementation Plan for Existing Oil and Natural Gas Sources; Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in Utah	R8	Proposed Rule Stage	11/00/2016	Promulgating these Federal regulations will address an important initial step to fill the "regulatory gap" with regard to controlling VOC emissions from oil and natural gas production operations on Indian country lands within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, an area within the Uinta Basin which has been experiencing wintertime ozone levels that exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. However, the EPA does not intend, nor does it expect, this gap-filling regulation to impose significantly different regulatory burdens than those imposed by the rules of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Air Quality (UDAQ) for operations in the surrounding areas. This rule is intended to formally "level the playing field." In other words, the EPA intends that the public within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation receive equivalent air quality protections as the public outside the Reservation while oil and natural gas production operations within the Reservation are regulated in a similar fashion as those operations subject to the UDAQ requirements. This rule would apply to any person who currently owns or operates or plans to own or operate an existing oil and natural gas production facility within the exterior boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The primary stakeholders are the oil and natural gas operators on the Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe, State of Utah, and the public.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Our mission is to protect human health and the environment.

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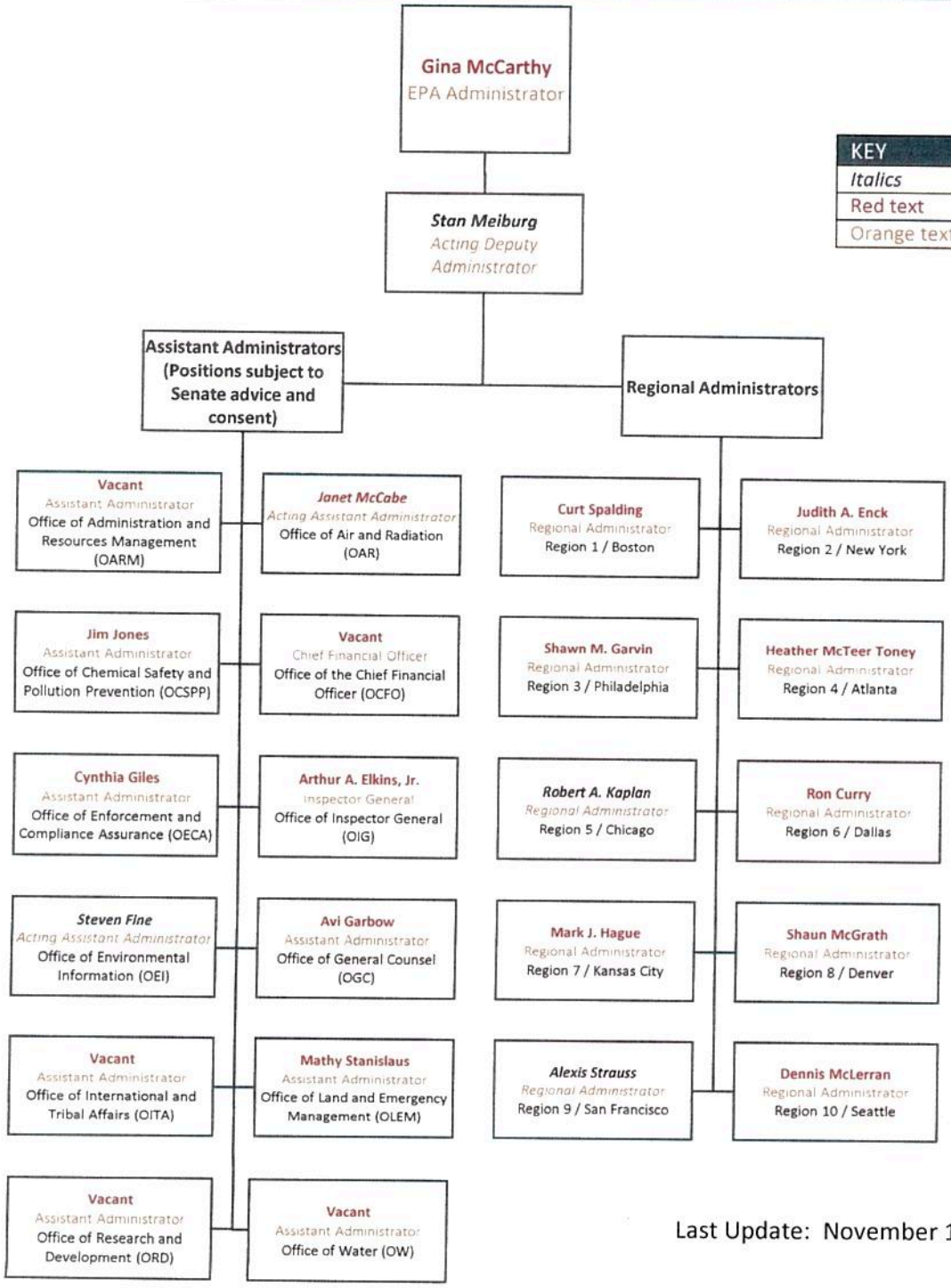

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Last Update: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR (AO)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of the Administrator (AO) provides executive and logistical support for the EPA Administrator. AO supports the leadership of EPA's programs and activities to protect human health and the environment. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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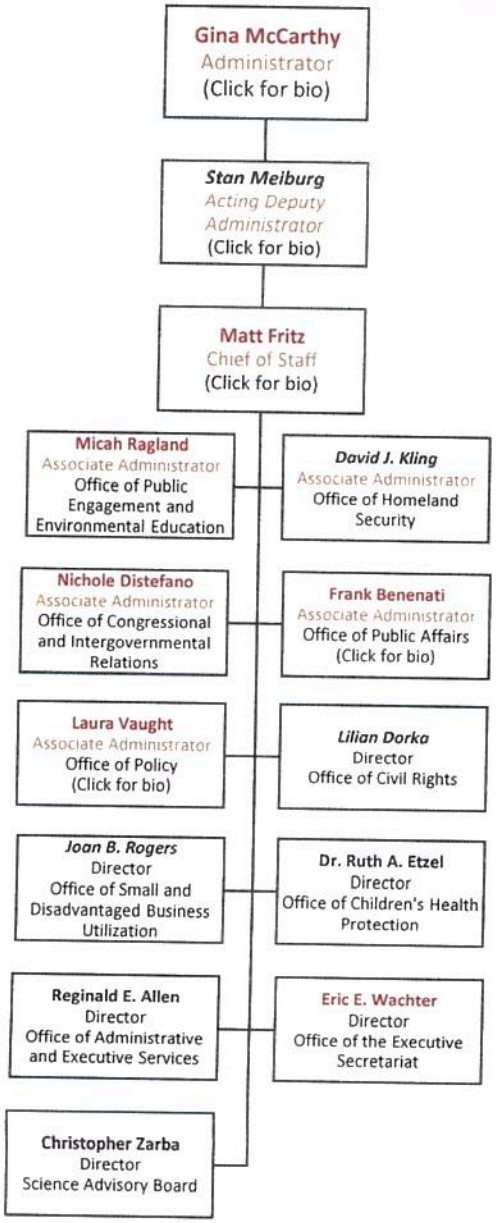

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Last Update: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION (OAR)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) develops national programs, policies, and regulations for controlling air pollution and radiation exposure. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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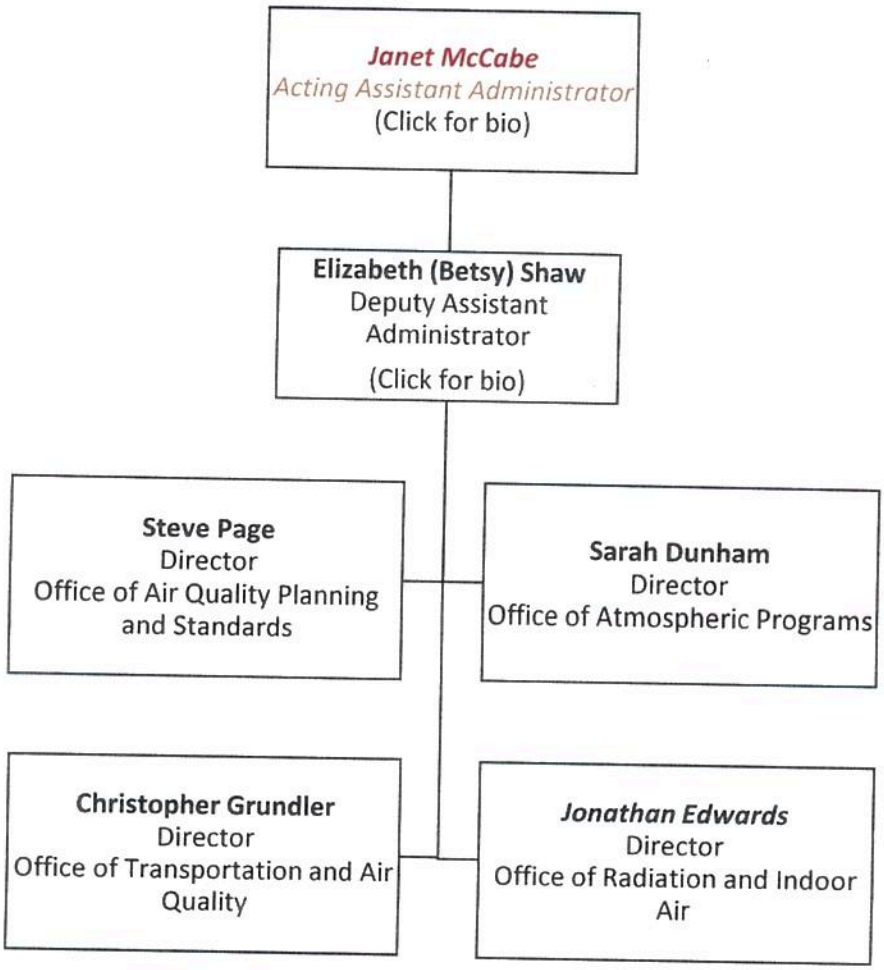

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (OARM)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) provides national leadership, policy, and management of many essential support functions for the Agency, including human resources management, acquisition activities (contracts), grants management, and management and protection of EPA's facilities and other critical assets nationwide. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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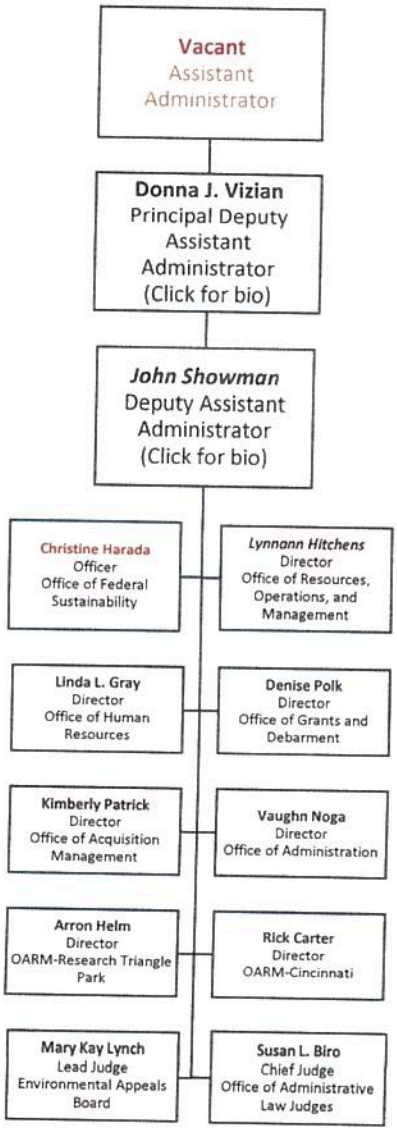

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (OCFO)

DESCRIPTION

OCFO formulates and manages EPA's annual budget and performance plan, coordinates EPA's strategic planning efforts, develops EPA's annual Performance and Accountability Report, and implements the Government Performance and Results Act. The office leads Agency enterprise risk management efforts by integrating it into EPA planning and review processes. In addition, OCFO provides financial services for the Agency and makes payments to EPA grant recipients, contractors, and other vendors. The office also provides policy, reports, and oversight essential for the financial operations of EPA and has responsibility for information technology planning, development, and deployment of financial and resources management systems for the Agency. And, OCFO oversees the E-Enterprise for the Environment effort, a model to simplify, streamline and modernize jointly the implementation of our environmental programs in partnership with the states and tribes. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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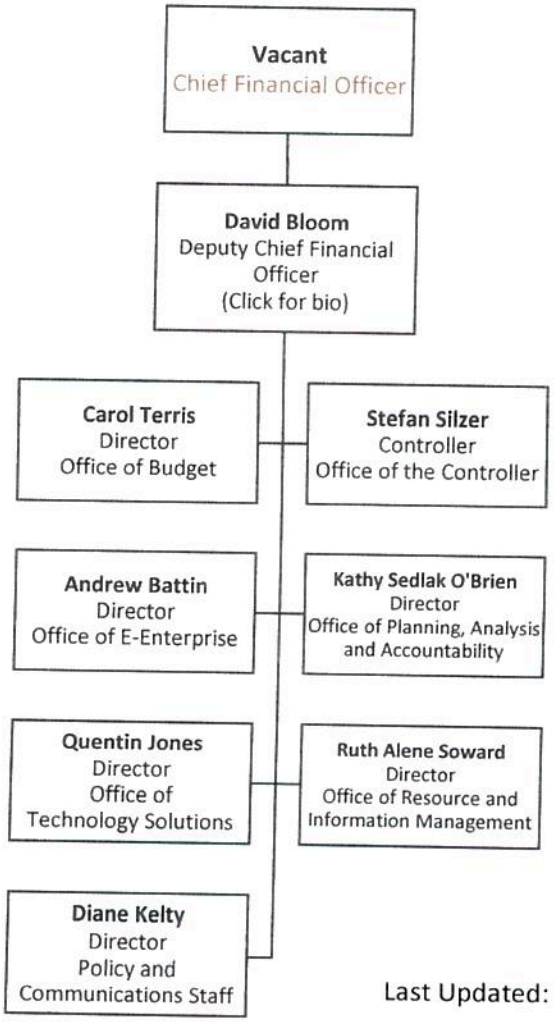

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION (OCSPP)

DESCRIPTION

OCSPP's mission is to protect people and the environment from potential risks from pesticides and toxic chemicals, using sound science as a compass. Through innovative partnerships and collaboration, OCSPP also works to prevent pollution before it begins. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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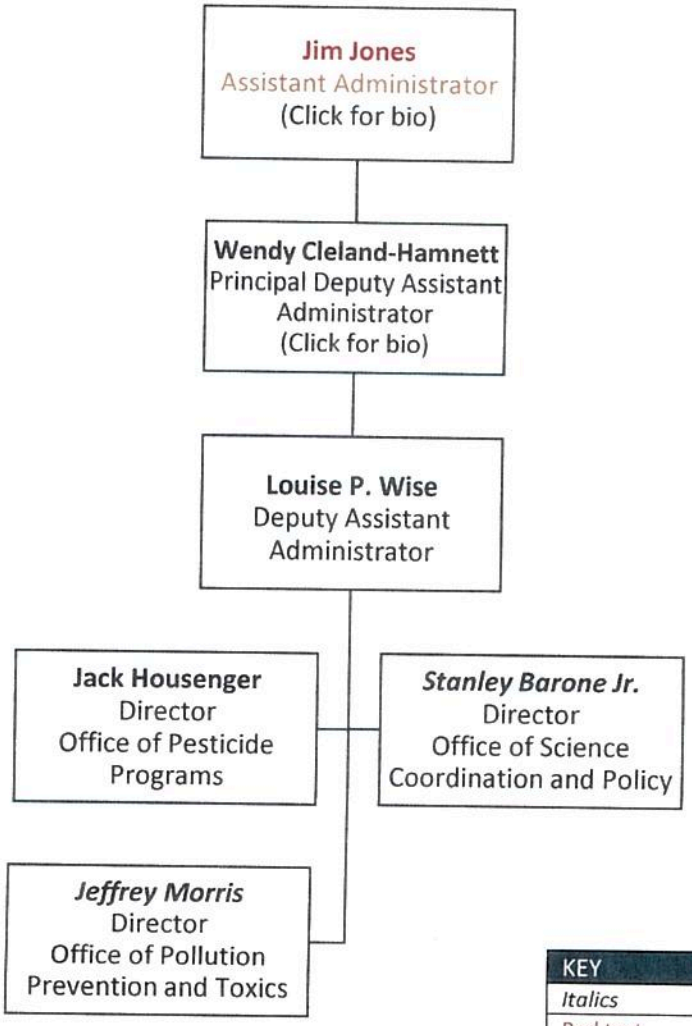

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE (OECA)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) goes after pollution problems that impact American communities through vigorous civil and criminal enforcement. Enforcement activities target the most serious water, air and chemical hazards. As part of this mission, OECA works to advance environmental justice by protecting communities most vulnerable to pollution. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION (OEI)

DESCRIPTION

OEI, headed by the Chief Information Officer, manages the life cycle of information to support EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment. OEI identifies and implements innovative information technology and information management solutions that strengthen EPA's ability to achieve its goals. This office ensures the quality of EPA's information, and the efficiency and reliability of EPA's technology, data collection and exchange efforts, and accesses services. OEI provides technology services and manages EPA's IT investments. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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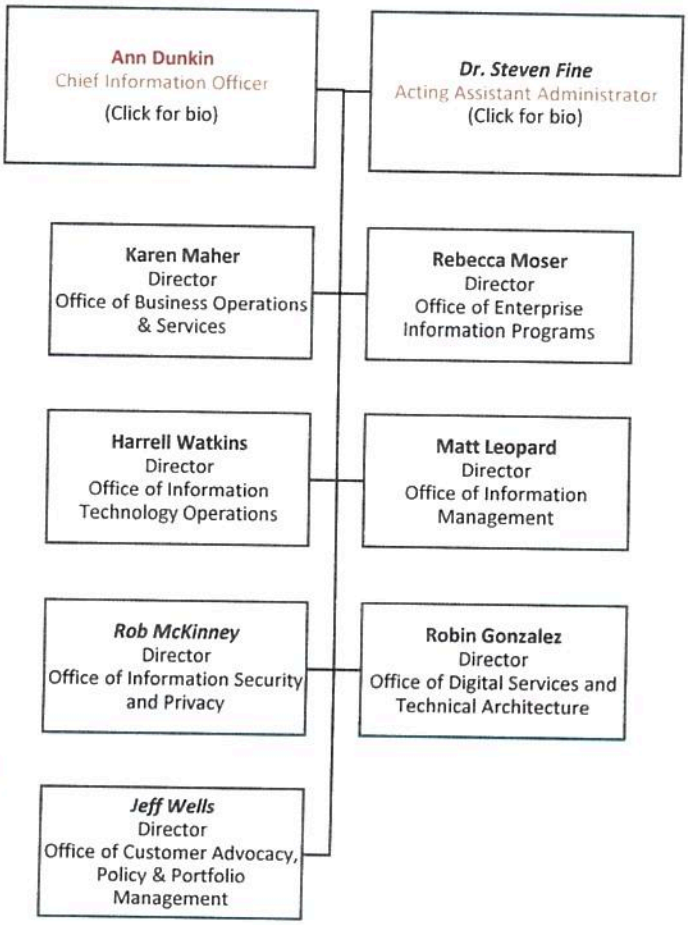

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL (OGC)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of General Counsel (OGC) is the chief legal advisor to EPA, the federal agency with primary responsibility for implementing the nation's environmental laws. These laws include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("Superfund"). For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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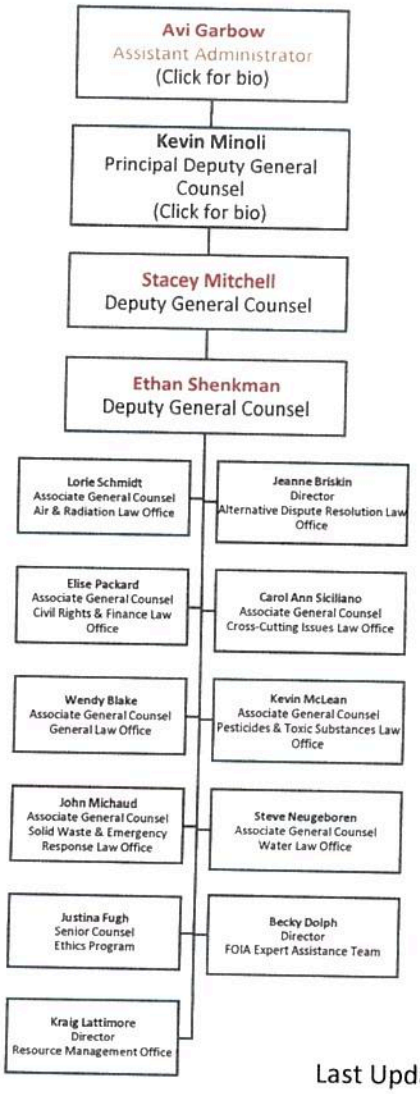

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General is an independent office within EPA that helps the agency protect the environment in a more efficient and cost effective manner. OIG consists of auditors, program analysts, investigators, and others who work to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse. Although OIG is part of EPA, Congress provides this office with funding separate from the agency, to ensure independence. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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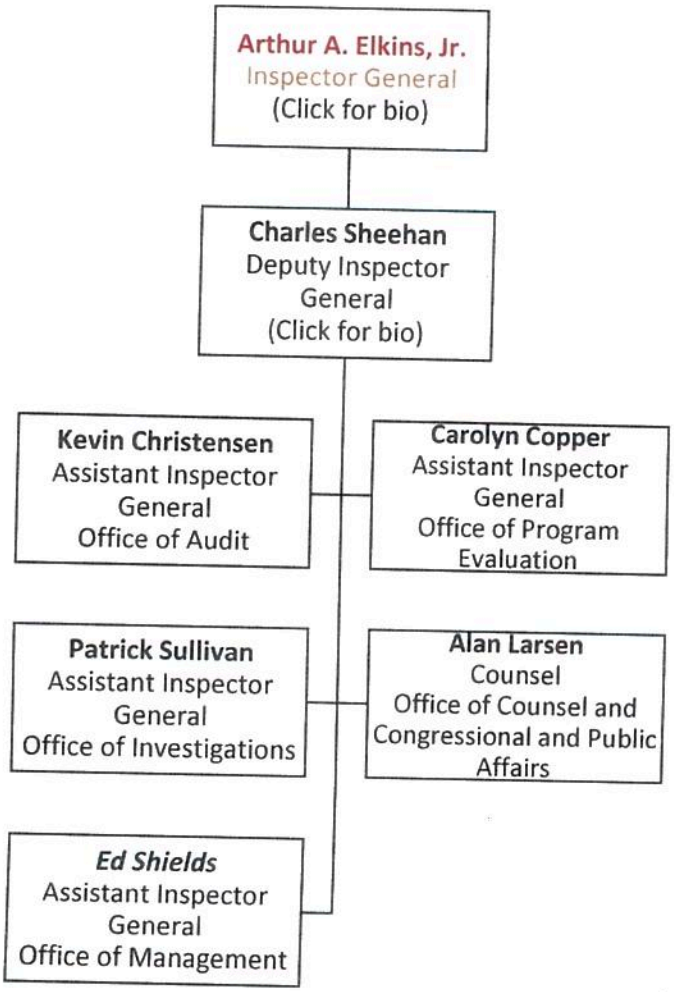

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS (OITA)

DESCRIPTION

EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) leads EPA's international and tribal engagements, working across EPA's programs and regions to develop and implement policy and programs that protect U.S. public health and the environment. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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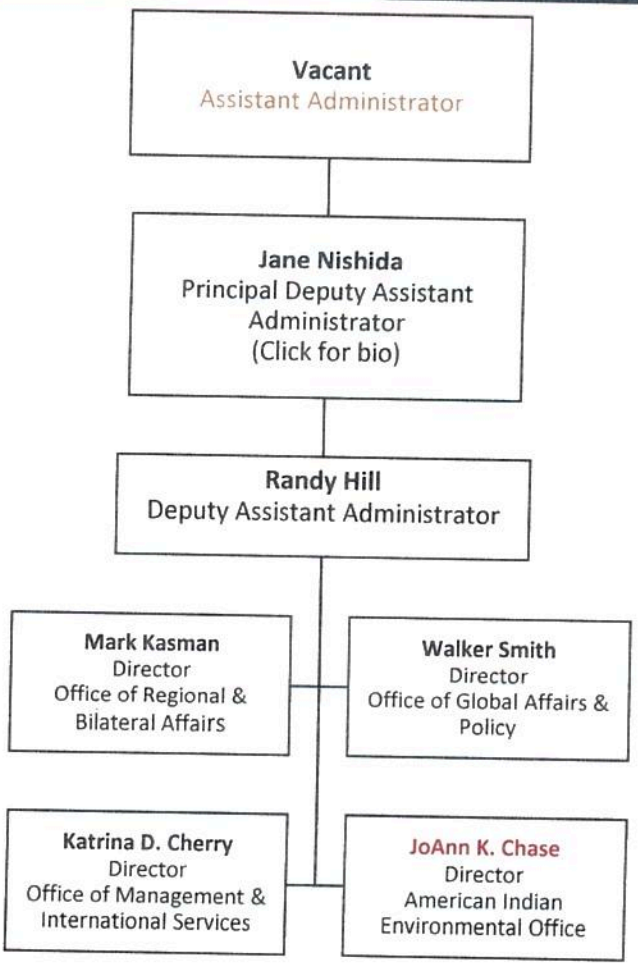

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF LAND AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (OLEM)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of Land and Emergency Management provides policy, guidance and direction for the Agency's emergency response and waste programs. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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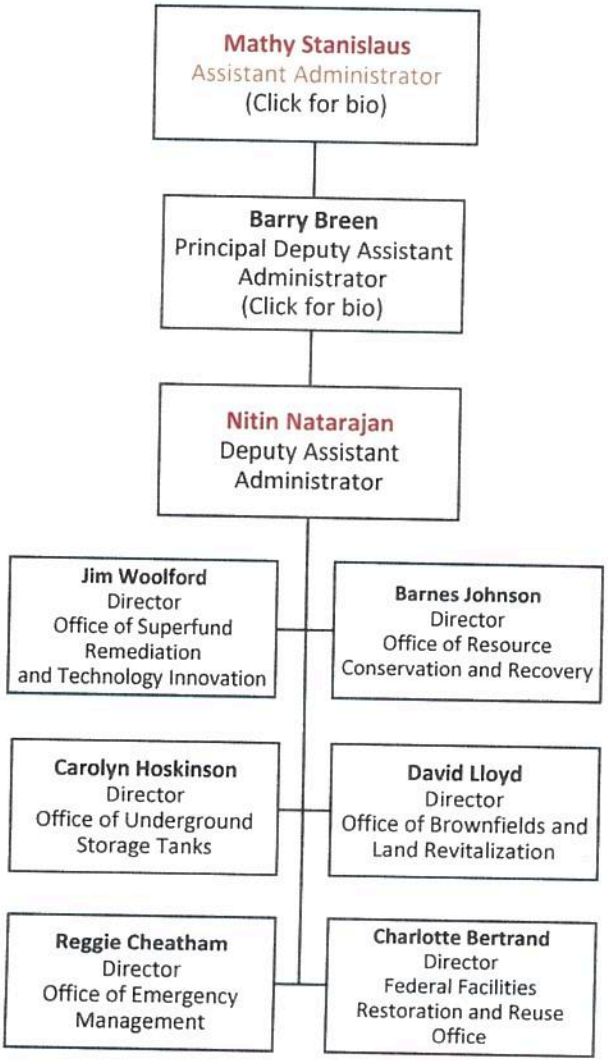

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ORD)

DESCRIPTION

Science at EPA provides the foundation for credible decision-making to safeguard human health and ecosystems from environmental pollutants. The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is the scientific research arm of EPA, whose leading-edge research helps provide the solid underpinning of science and technology for the Agency. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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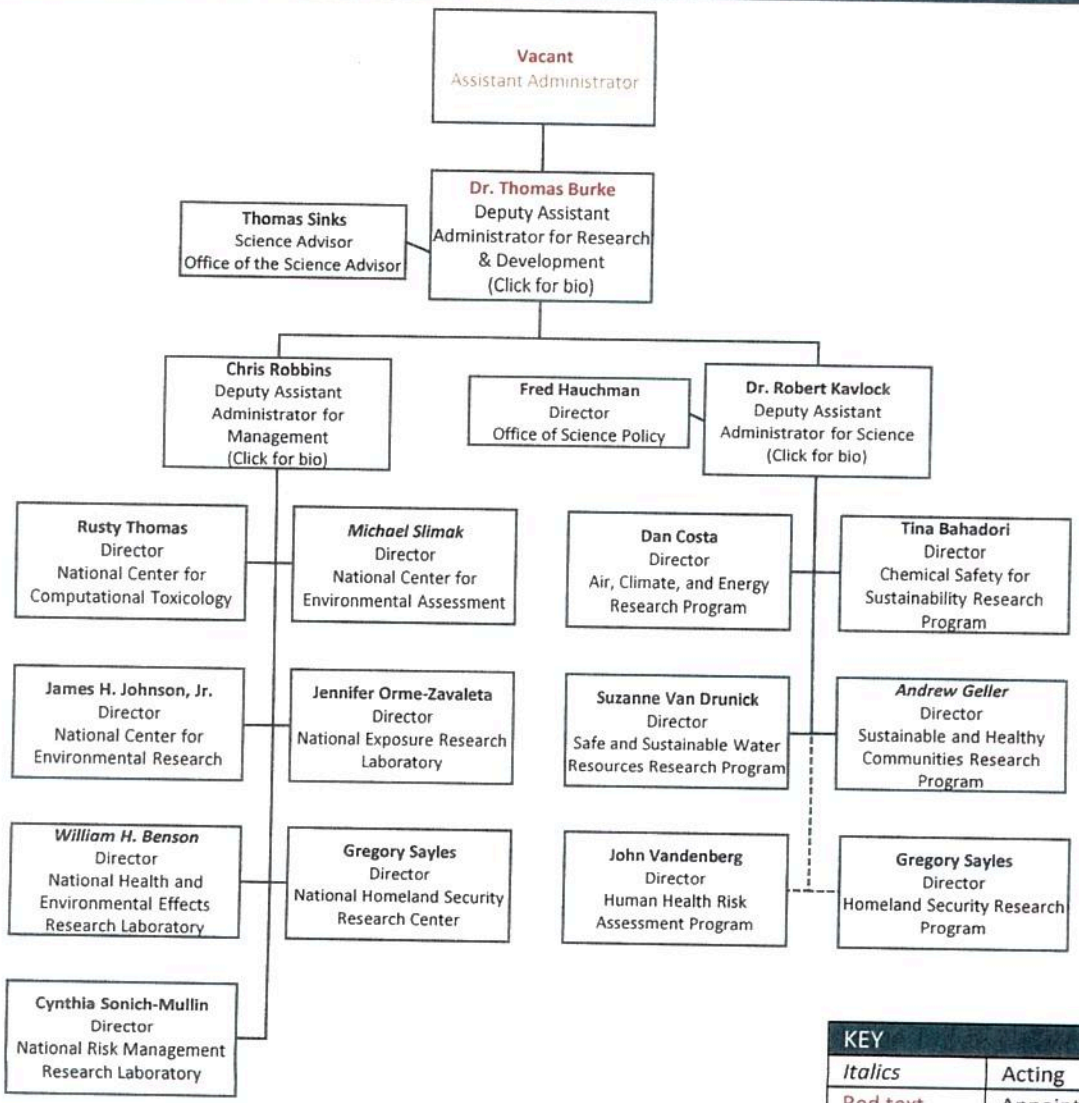

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

OFFICE OF WATER (OW)

DESCRIPTION

The Office of Water (OW) ensures drinking water is safe, and restores and maintains oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants and wildlife. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

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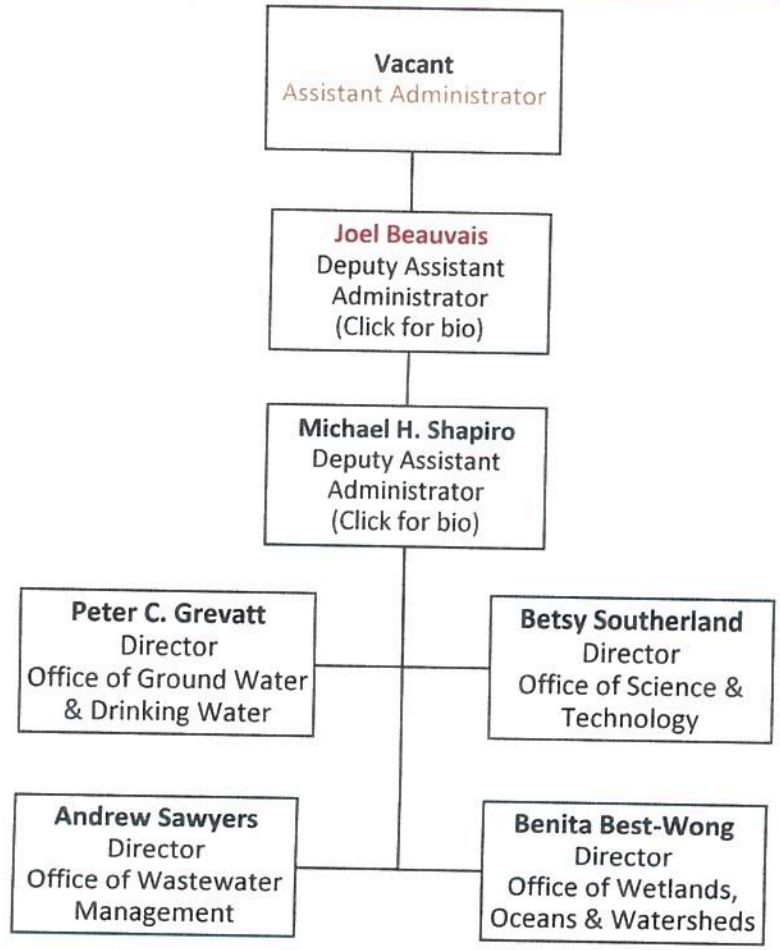

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 1

DESCRIPTION

Region 1 serves Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and 10 Tribal Nations. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

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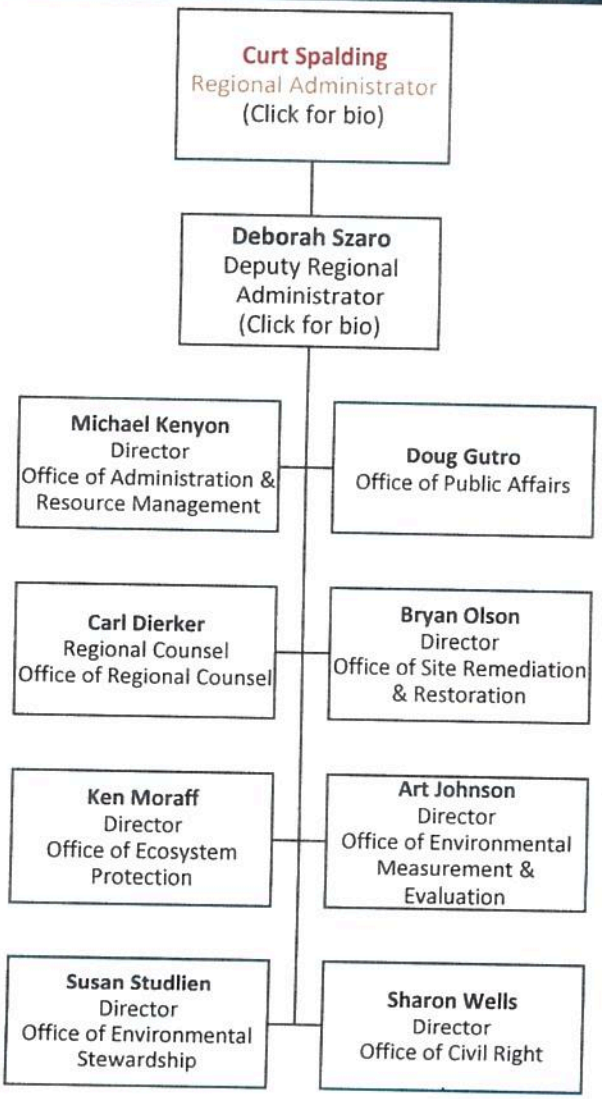

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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 10

DESCRIPTION

Region 10 serves Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and 271 Native Tribes. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

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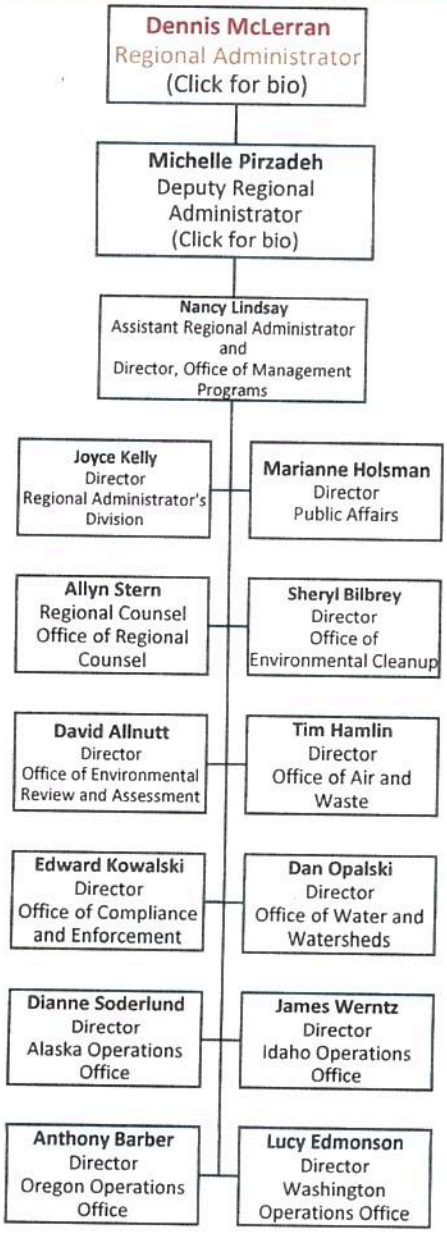

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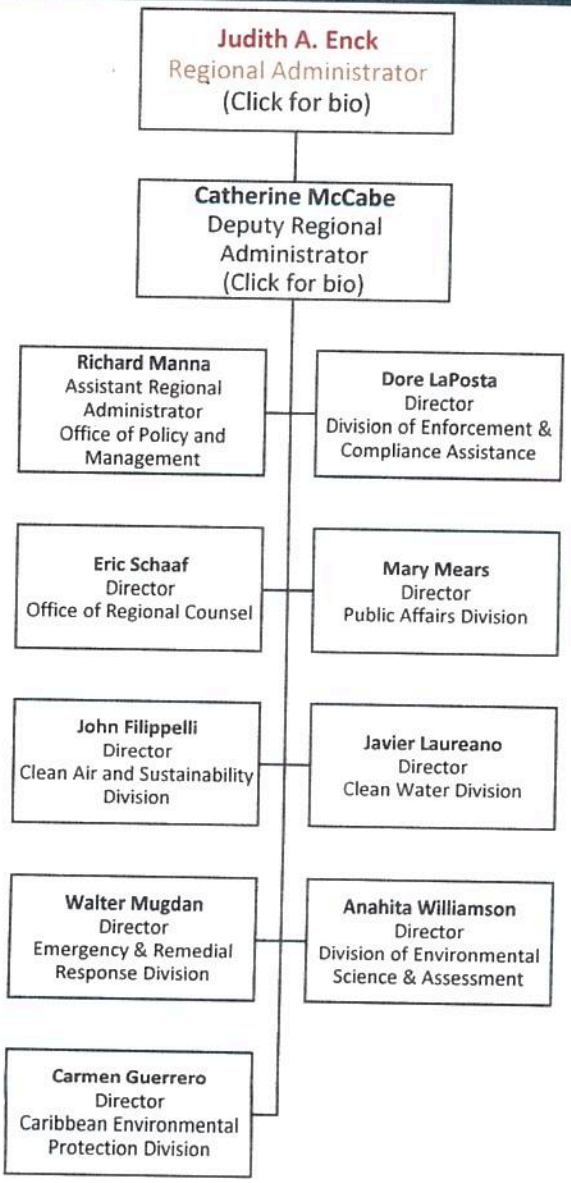
Last Updated: November 30, 2016

REGION 2

DESCRIPTION

Region 2 serves New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and eight tribal nations. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 3

DESCRIPTION

Region 3 serves Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. For more information, visit this office's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

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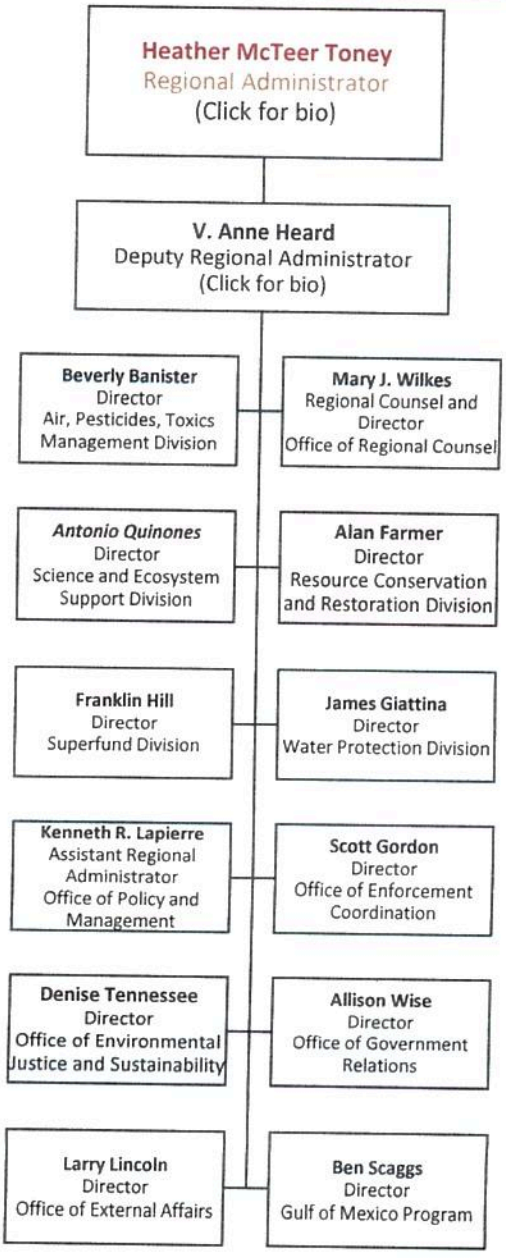
Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 4

DESCRIPTION

Region 4 serves Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and six Tribes. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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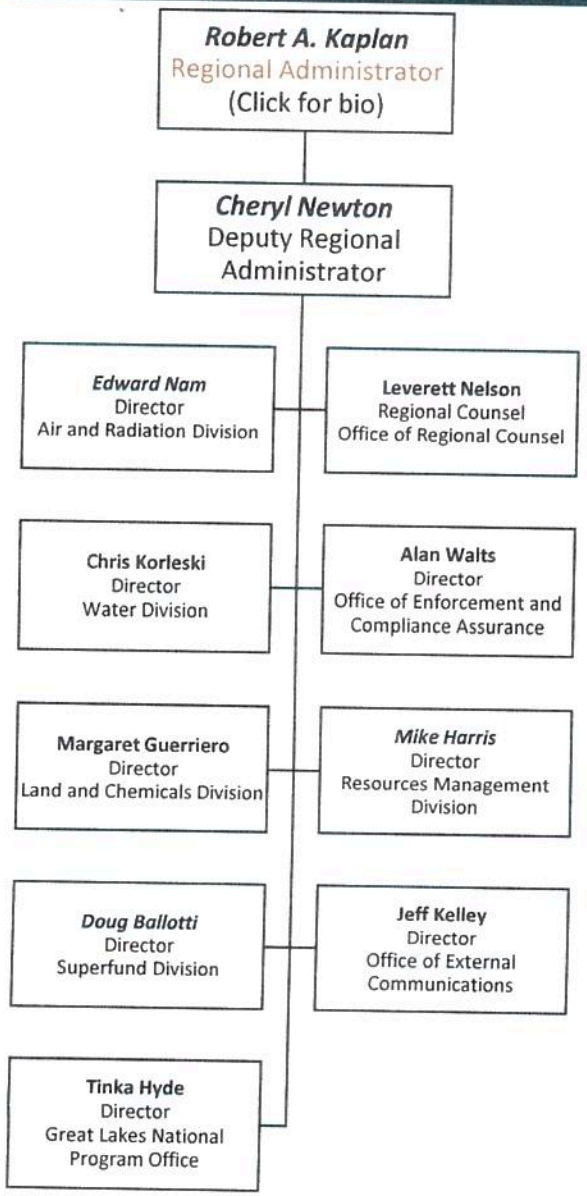
Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 5

DESCRIPTION

Region 5 serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin and 35 Tribes. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



KEY	
Italics	Acting
Red text	Appointee
Orange text	Appointed Position

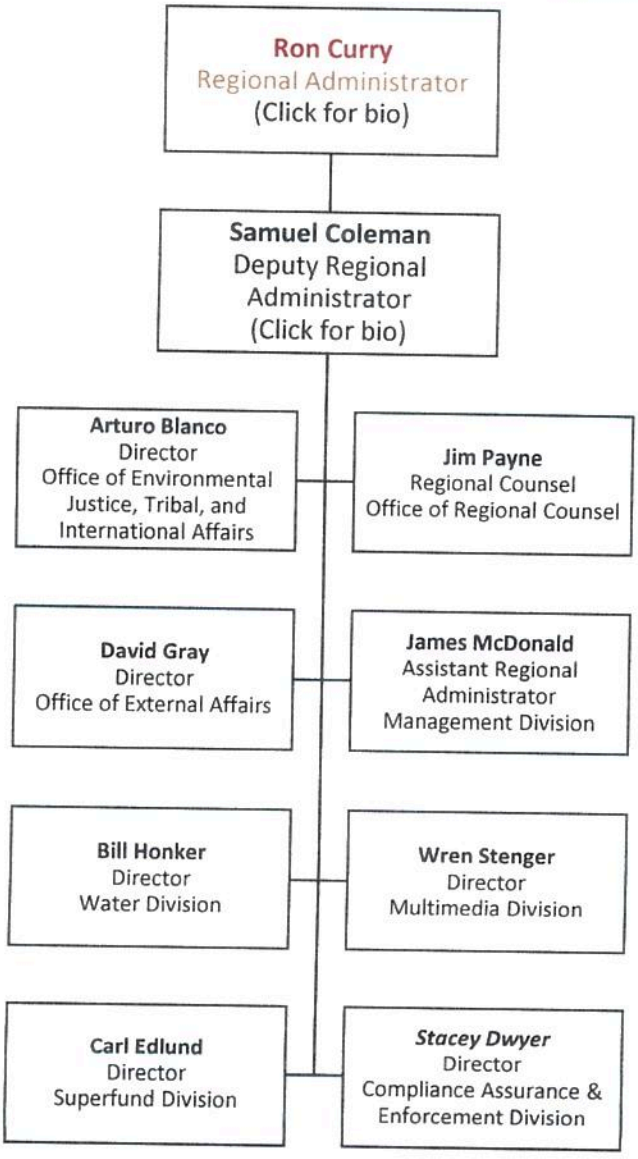
Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 6

DESCRIPTION

Region 6 serves Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and 66 Tribal Nations. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



KEY	
Italics	Acting
Red text	Appointee
Orange text	Appointed Position

Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 7

DESCRIPTION

Region 7 serves Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Nine Tribal Nations. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

KEY	
Italics	Acting
Red text	Appointee
Orange text	Appointed Position

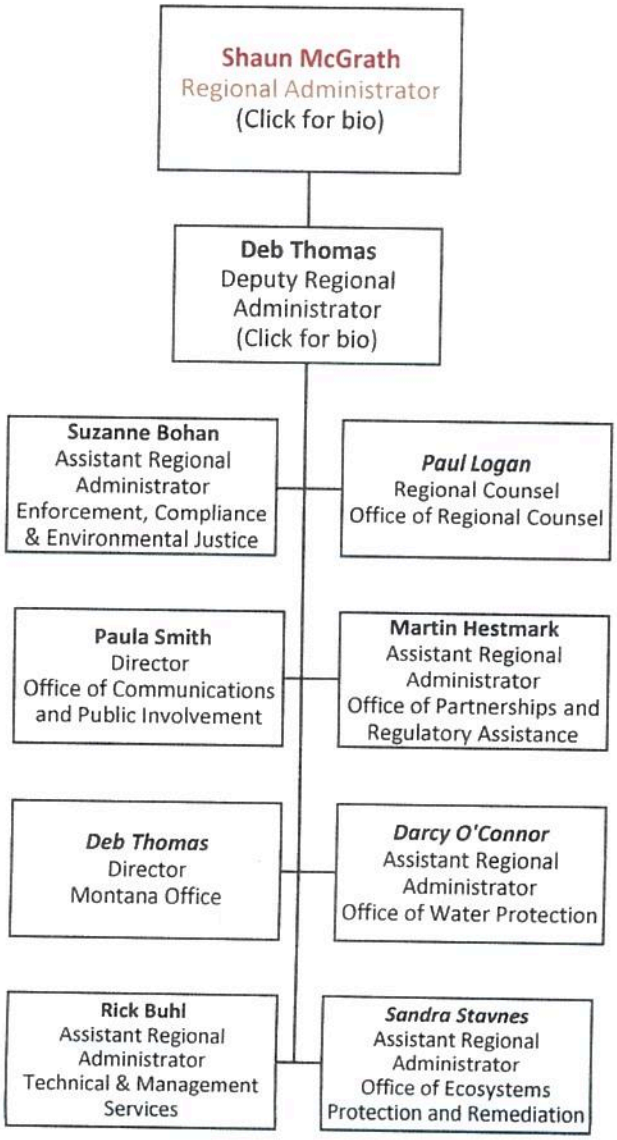
Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 8

DESCRIPTION

Region 8 serves Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



KEY	
Italics	Acting
Red text	Appointee
Orange text	Appointed Position

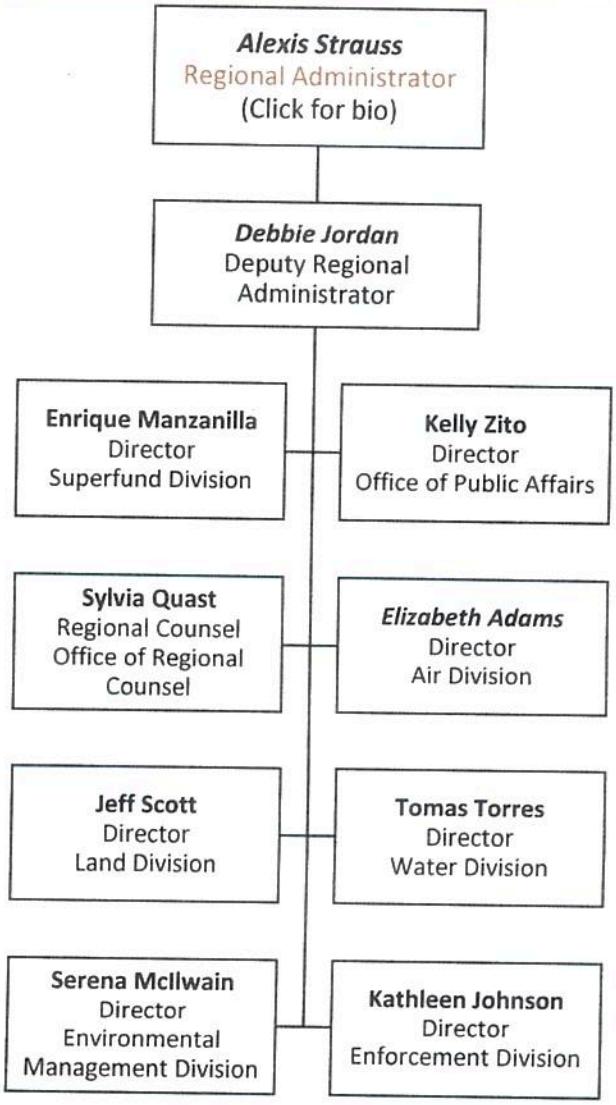
Last Updated: November 10, 2016

REGION 9

DESCRIPTION

Region 9 serves Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Pacific Islands, 148 Tribal Nations. For more information, visit this region's "About" page.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



KEY	
Italics	Acting
Red text	Appointee

Last Updated: November 10, 2016